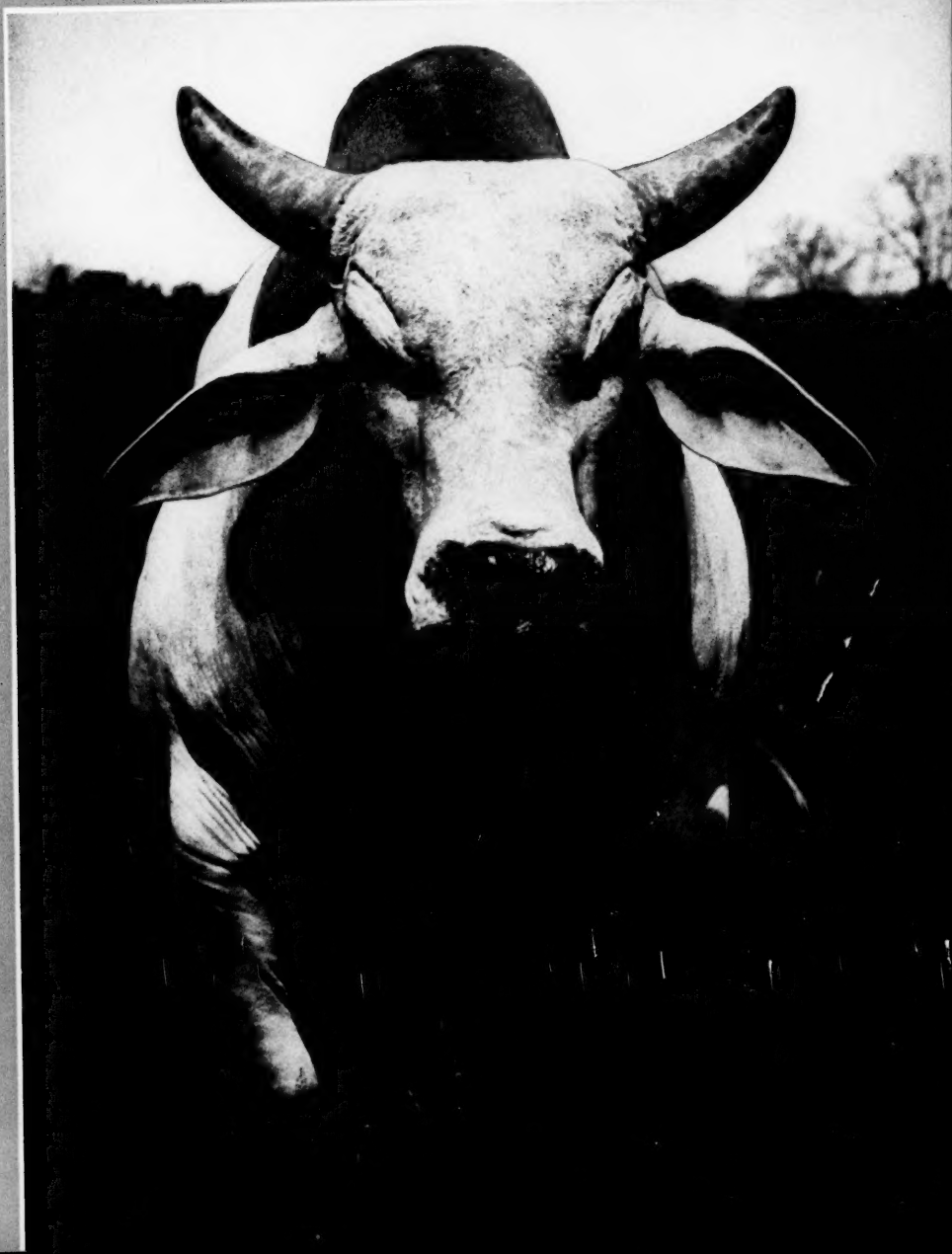


The Cattleman

Fort Worth, Texas, July, 1951

VOLUME XXXVIII -- No. 2





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U. S. Dept. of Agri. formula, containing LINDANE. Applied as smear with swab or brush. Kills screwworms, maggots and fleeceworms quickly. . . Aids in preventing reinfestation for 5 to 7 days. Antiseptic action aids in healing of wound.



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Contains 100% active ingredients, offering quick kill to screwworms and maggots. . . Flows freely dries quickly, adhering to wounds and surrounding area. Provides protection for several days.



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"Beef-Type Brahms"

Hungerford, Texas
Wharton County

Welch, Oklahoma
Craig County

The Cattleman

VOL. XXXVIII

JULY, 1951

No. 2

Published on the first day of each month by The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Inc., 410 East Weatherford St., Fort Worth 2, Texas. Telephone FA nnin-6167.

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Official Publication of the Texas Polled Hereford Association.

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by forging
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in lots of 10 to 25 head

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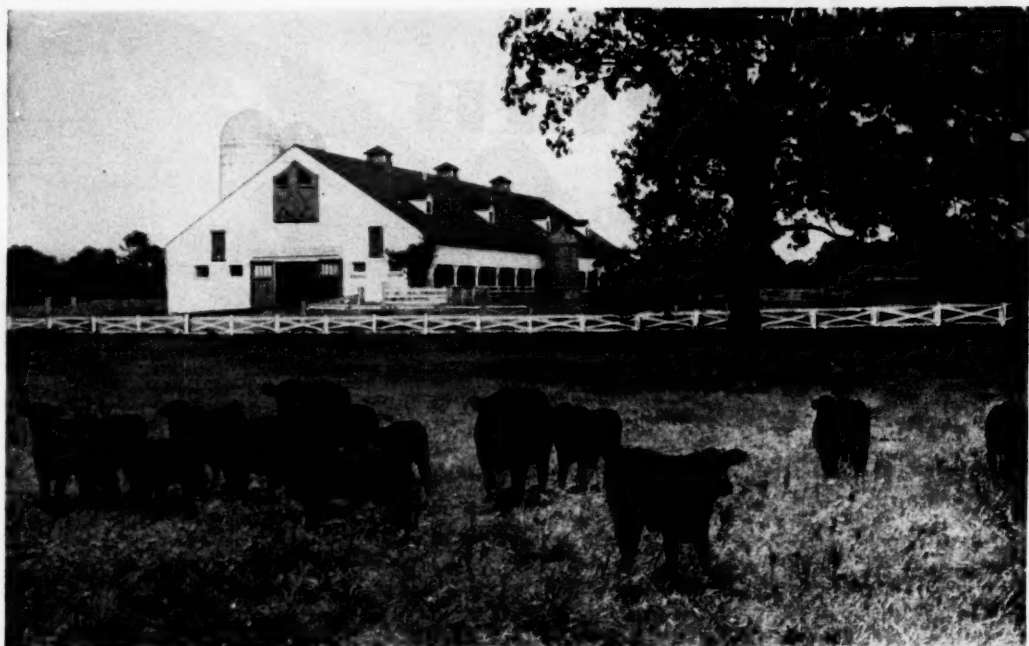
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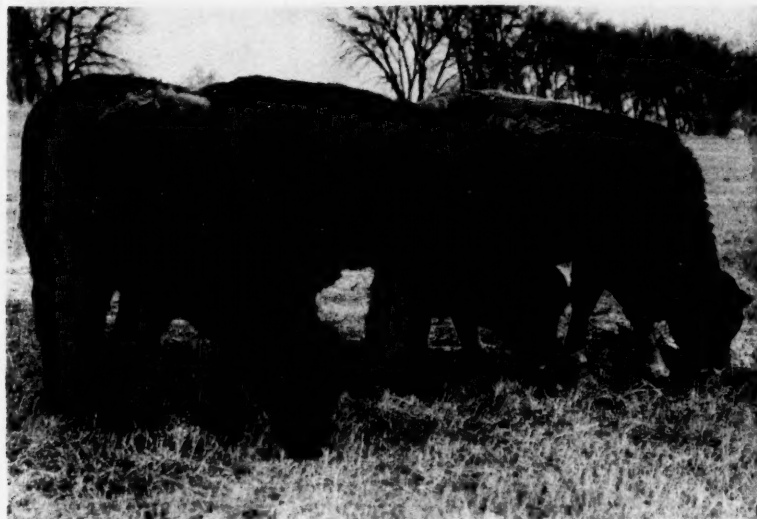


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(Left) This untouched photograph shows how South Texas cattle keep warm in cool Colorado. BEEFMAS-TERS don't wear those winter coats this time of year, however. The picture was taken in January at zero.

The Practical Application of Cross-Breeding

A successful cross-breeding program, where the goal is to establish a new strain or breed of cattle, must encompass three essential ingredients:

1. A relatively large number of cattle in the herd.
2. A great many years, since each generation requires two or three years.
3. An infinite amount of patience and hard work.

The average commercial producer, however, does not have available all of these essential ingredients necessary to undertake a successful breed development program. Thus, our recommendations to the large majority of commercial producers of beef are as follows:

1. Thoroughly investigate the various strains or breeds adaptable to your climatic and range conditions.
2. Decide upon the strain or breed preferred by you.
3. Determine the individual herd within this strain or breed which you would prefer to own above all other herds.
4. Contract the best bulls available from this herd, and continue to purchase your future requirements in bulls from this same

herd. By purchasing your bulls from one herd and one herd only you will automatically incorporate into your own herd all of the six essential characteristics, both visible (weight and conformation) and invisible (disposition, fertility, thriftiness and milk production), of the herd from which you are purchasing your bulls.

5. Breed these bulls to whatever cows (regardless of breed) which you may have available.
6. Save the top heifer calves resulting from this cross and breed them back to bulls from the herd selected by you (see Paragraph No. 3, above), but not to their own sires.

If this process is repeated generation after generation, then in two generations you will have a herd carrying $\frac{3}{4}$ of the blood of the herd from which you are purchasing your bulls, and in three generations your herd will carry $\frac{7}{8}$ of the blood of this same herd, regardless of the breeding of the cows in your foundation herd.

To illustrate more graphically, the recommendations above, look upon the cow herd as clay in the sculptor's hand. The bulls are the sculptors. They will mold any foundation herd into their own likeness in three generations.

Lasater

BEEFMAS-TERS

When visiting the BEEFMAS-TERS be our guest for the night at the air-conditioned Tower Courts in Falfurrias.

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Trademark "LASATER BEEFMAS-TER" registered U. S. Patent Office
RANCHES: Falfurrias, Texas; Matheson, Colorado.

THE LASATER RANCH; BOX 545; FALFURRIAS, TEXAS



J. T. "HAPPY" SHAHAN
Brackettville, Texas
Commercial Rancher,
Purebred Angus Breeder

... thanks to *Winter Garden*

FACTS

about

Winter Garden
PVM

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Protein—Vitamin—Mineral
Supplement

They may sound unbelievable —
but they are true.

1. Cattle, Sheep, or Goats will NOT over-eat. They are never undernourished because PVM furnishes needed protein, vitamins, and minerals to supplement grass and helps assimilation.
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3. Saves feeding labor and wear and tear on ranch equipment by eliminating many trips to pasture.
4. All animals get their share because the very nature of Winter Garden PVM makes it a self-rationing product.
5. Brood animals give more milk and remain in better body condition.
6. Young weigh heavier at weaning.
7. Extra meat or wool produced off-sets many times the cost of Winter Garden PVM.
8. Winter Garden PVM will definitely make dry cows, steers and muttons add more weight when on grass.
9. Cost of feeding Winter Garden PVM is less per head if kept available, free-choice to livestock.

No additional salt, minerals or proteins needed.
It's all in one package . . .

HOW WINTER GARDEN — Pasture Values Multiplied — WAS DEVELOPED

At the Shahan Angus Ranch we wanted our registered and commercial cattle in top condition the year 'round. We wanted higher percentage calf crops, earlier calves, more milk for the calves and heavier, healthier calves at weaning.

Since grass is the basic factor in low cost beef production — the more value we could gain from grass — the greater the amount of beef we could produce per acre. So we decided that our problem was to find a supplement that would supply the proteins, vitamins, and minerals lacking in grass during summer, fall, and winter.

Accordingly we launched a series of many experiments in 1945 to find the most economical formula to do this job. Upon tabulating the results of all these feeding tests we found the one we now call Winter Garden PVM (Pasture Values Multiplied) did the best job.

Yes, Winter Garden PVM produces Amazing Results under Commercial Range Conditions. Try it, and you'll boost it!

**Dealerships Available in Desirable Territories
For Further Information Write:**

LA PRYOR MILLING COMPANY



Pasture Values Multiplied

PROVEN BY TEST AT SHAHAN ANGUS RANCH Brackettville, Texas

On a controlled experiment, covering an 8-month period, Winter Garden PVM was fed to one group of cattle as a supplementary feed and straight mineral salt to another. Each group consisted of the same number of cows and calves and dry cows of the same ages and conditions.

At the end of the experiment the cows fed Winter Garden PVM outweighed the group receiving salt only, an average of 204 pounds per head. The calves were weaned at the same ages. The PVM calves outweighed the others by 22 pounds per head at 6 months of age.

The herd fed Winter Garden PVM was healthier and in better physical condition at all times. All the above benefits were gained with the consumption of only .02196 cents worth of Winter Garden PVM Supplement per animal per day. That is a very low price to pay for all the benefits obtained by feeding Winter Garden PVM. You never have to worry about cattle overeating with Winter Garden. They eat what they need and no more.

Available in 12% Protein for Year 'Round Feeding and in 16% and 20% Protein for Poor Range Conditions

BUY IT ONCE—You'll Never Be Without it!

WHY Winter Garden PVM Does The Job

It is fortified with proteins, vitamins, and minerals that are lacking in grass much of the year. By having continuous access to Winter Garden, cattle balance their ration properly and make more efficient use of the forage. That means more money for your grass.

Winter Garden is self-rationing. A 30-day supply can be placed in a covered feeder without danger of spoilage or of the cattle overeating. By feeding Winter Garden you can save \$4.80 per head per year in feeding labor based on an hourly rate of 55 cents...and build more beef and save on feeding cost.



LA PRYOR, TEXAS

SHORTHORN - HEREFORD - BRAHMAN - ANGUS -



Leaving the merits of the various breeds to you who KNOW cattle . . . let's talk about the "money in your pocket" AFTER you send them to market. Will that money be **IDLE**, or will it **EARN**? Placed with **FARM & HOME** it would currently be earning **2½% per annum**—and yet you can get it quickly when you need it. Safe, of course; insured up to **\$10,000**. Want to hear more?

CURRENT DIVIDEND—2½% PER ANNUM
EACH ACCOUNT INSURED UP TO \$10,000

Write, Wire, Phone, or Visit—

FARM AND HOME

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Home Office — Nevada, Missouri



ROLL BACK

the Brush on Your Range

Roll Back the brush and you can run two steers where you're now running one. A **GIANT BRUSH CUTTER** will do the job. When you control brush, grass will grow better. What's more important—the cattle can get to it. Ask any ranchman who owns one. He'll tell you a **GIANT** is built to last—that it's the best investment he ever made. Write for literature.

E. L. CALDWELL & SONS
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Borden, S. M. Coffey, H. L. Hess; Tom Green; Wilbur Carr Brown, W. M. Hemphill, X. Q. Z. Ranch; Travis: Wheelless & Chiles, J. S. Wheelless, Jr.; Trinity: Deal Craven, Charles Whitson; Uvalde: Howard L. Collins; Van Zandt: Bill Berry, R. D. Deen, Russell Eubank, T. R. Kenney, G. R. Laney; Victoria: E. L. Crisp; Walker: Lee E. Farris, Bill Fitzgerald, D. C. Holleman and W. L. Holleman, Floyd L. McAdams, G. H. Richards, L. E. Walker; Washington: B. P. Greenwade; Wharton: A. A. Bittner; Wichita: Fred Thompson; Williamson: M. R. Kennedy, J. E. Kutscher; Wise: W. O. Blocker, H. A. Braxton; Young: D. E. French.

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Canadian: W. J. Schulte; Choctaw: Lee F. Johnson, Louie G. Pritchard, E. P. Pulliam, Noel Ross; Cotton: H. G. Benson; Craig: J. N. Christian; Dewey: Glenn Black; Garvin: Ross Goodner, E. C. Pyle & Son; Grady: S. E. Cox, W. M. Hardesty, Lloyd Brock, J. F. Renegar, Jr., Owen Skaggs, Mrs. J. W. Thomas.

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Stephens: G. R. Bullard, C. B. Royston, Jr., W. E. Whaley.

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Chautauqua: Willard Blake; Cherokee: Frank L. Brewster, Jr.; Bourbon: Joe O'Bryan; Chautauqua: G. Bruce Hendricks, F. B. Leatherman; Greenwood: James M. Teter; Logan: E. H. Lehmann; Greenwood: L. D. Gilbreath; Wilson: Mrs. Lucile Edsall; Wyandotte: Richard E. Hinton.

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Desoto: Lowrey Motor Company.

NEW MEXICO

Chaves: J. J. Lane.

Jay Taylor Elected President of National Live Stock and Meat Board

WITH MORE than 300 representatives of the livestock and meat industry in attendance from states across the nation, the National Live Stock and Meat Board held its 28th annual meeting in Chicago, June 14 and 15.

Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Texas, was elected chairman of the board and G. N. Winder, Craig, Colo., vice-chairman. Frank Richards, Chicago, was re-elected treasurer and R. C. Pollock, Chicago, continues as secretary and general manager.

Reports presented during the two-day session indicated the progress which has been made during the past fiscal year in the fields of education, research and promotion.

Pollock paid high tribute to the men of the industry, to those in the field of research and education, and to allied interests for the moral and financial support and the leadership they have given in behalf of the meat program. Throughout the years, he pointed out, the officers and directors of the board have had a two-fold objective in mind—first, to serve the industry, and second, to serve the nation. Much has been accomplished but much remains to be done, he said.

The research session of the meeting was featured by reports of research workers concerning the progress of fact-finding studies on meat sponsored by the board. These were presented by Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin; Dr. A. J. Mitteldorf, Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology; Dr. Ruth M. Leverton, University of Nebraska; Dr. Pauline Beery Mack, Pennsylvania State College; and Dr. William J. Dieckmann, University of Chicago.

The various reports afforded proof of the role of the board as a service organization. Individuals and organizations are constantly seeking information about meat and assistance in answering questions about meat problems. Frequent consultations are held with authors, publishers, appliance manufacturers and others concerning a variety of meat problems.

In keeping with the desire of the board's directors to render assistance during the present emergency, staff personnel have conducted intensive meat training programs at installations in 21 Army areas, which reached more than 14,000 food service personnel.

A report on a survey of consumer habits and preferences with regard to meat was carried on during the year in which more than 100,000 persons from 6,742 cities and towns in 42 states were queried on subjects relating to meat.

Other highlights of the year's accomplishments were as follows: The board's sound motion pictures were shown before 13,968 audiences, reaching 936,000 persons in the 48 states. Meat judging contests were sponsored at four major livestock expositions, with 21 colleges and universities participating. More than 800,000 copies of meat recipe books were distributed.



FIRST PRIZE: \$50.00

Ranch Horses at Work Photograph Contest

A special feature of this year's Horse Issue will be a photographic display of horses at work. We plan to picture horses doing all kinds of work on the ranch and will need photographs from our readers for this purpose. In order to secure good photographs we are going to conduct a picture contest. This contest will be conducted under the following rules:

1. Pictures must show the horse or horses doing actual, practical ranch work.
2. The horse does not have to belong to the person submitting the picture, but permission to use the picture in *The Cattleman* must be obtained from person or persons shown in the picture.
3. Pictures may be any size and need not be taken by a professional. Snapshots are acceptable, but should be clear enough to be reproduced in *The Cattleman*.
4. All pictures submitted become the property of *The Cattleman*.
5. Pictures will be judged on the basis of how well they show the horse doing the job. The editor of *The Cattleman* will be the judge, and his decision will be final.
6. Each picture submitted must be accompanied by the following information:
 - (a) Name and address of person submitting the photograph.
 - (b) Name and address of person or persons shown in the picture, and also name of the horse.
 - (c) Description of the work being done by the horse or horses, and any other information which will add to the value of the picture.
7. Prizes will be awarded as follows:

First Prize	\$50.00
Second Prize	\$25.00
Third Prize	\$15.00
Fourth Prize	\$10.00
\$5.00 for each honorable mention picture used.	
8. Mail pictures to Picture Contest Editor, *The Cattleman*, 410 East Weatherford, Fort Worth 2, Texas. Entries must be post-marked before 12 midnight August 10, 1951, the date the picture contest closes.

Send Your Entries in Now! Enter as Many Pictures as You Like!

Graham, Texas, Annual Possum Kingdom ROUNDUP

High, Wide, an' Wild!!

August 22-23-24-25

Home Show of

'Wild Bill' Elliott & Tommy Steiner
RODEO PRODUCERS

\$2000 PURSE

Bareback Bronc ★ Bulldogging
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Cutting Horse Contest—\$300 Added Purse
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EDDLEMAN BROS. SADDLES

None better for 50 years

Plymouth Silk Manilla Yacht Lariat

30, 33, 36 thread 12 cents per ft.

Bradford 3½-Inch Brim Cowboy Hats

Most any color and size \$10.00

**Hodkins Imported Goat Riding and Driving
Gloves—\$4.00**

Moccasins

Fine Quality—Men's and Ladies' \$3.95

Complete Stock of Fine Riding Equipment

Mail Order to:

GRAHAM SADDLERY

GRAHAM, TEXAS

YOU HAVE TRIED THE REST—NOW TRY THE BEST

to homemakers throughout the country. A special meat feature service was supplied monthly to 235 large daily papers in 37 states.

Reports also indicated the many groups reached during the year in the organization's field program. Four-day meat cooking schools were conducted in 45 of the larger cities, attended by more than 300,000 homemakers. Forty-three meat exhibits at fairs, livestock expositions and other events were attended by more than 3,000,000 persons. The meat story was also brought to large numbers of those in the educational and professional fields, retail meat dealers and other groups through lectures, demonstrations and displays.

Credited as playing an important role in furthering the board's educational program were many different agencies. These included colleges and universities, women's magazines, authors and publishers, editors of livestock market papers, farm publications, meat trade journals, livestock exposition managers, medical and dental organizations and many more.

Osage-Blue Stem Pastures Report

THE Blue Stem-Osage pastures of Oklahoma and Kansas received about 10 per cent more cattle and calves during the 1951 spring season than in the spring of 1950. The pastures are fully stocked, with 7 per cent more cattle wintered over than a year earlier. Cattle arrived later than usual, but receipts were fairly large early in the season. The cattle are making good gains after a delayed start and it is expected that the marketings will be later than usual. Pasture feeds are good, with May and early June rains making favorable summer grazing prospects, according to a report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The spring (January-May) receipts this season of cattle and calves by rail and truck are estimated at 369,000 head, compared with 335,000 head in 1950, 351,000 head in 1949, and the ten-year (1940-1949) average of 341,000 head.

The cattle and calves are in good condition and are making good gains after a slow start. Local cattle wintered in fairly good condition, but some of the shipped-in cattle were thin. The late start of pasture feed required unusually late supplemental feeding.

The large receipts of cattle and calves came from a strong demand for pastures from the dry areas of the Southwest. Pastures were leased early, resulting in a very strong demand for pastures in other sections of Oklahoma and Kansas, and other grazing areas. Pastures in other sections of Oklahoma and Kansas are well filled with cattle and have more wintered-over cattle than a year ago. The cattle coming in consisted of a smaller proportion of aged steers than in past years, with a larger proportion of cows and calves and young cattle.

Present indications are that the marketings of pasture cattle will be later than usual. The peak movement is usually in August.

The estimated number of all cattle and calves in the two sections on January 1, 1951, was 833,000 head, compared with 776,000 head on January 1, 1950; 762,000 head on January 1, 1949, and the ten-year (1940-1949) average of 736,000 head. The present total number of cattle and calves exceeds the previous peak of 805,000 on January 1, 1944. Included in the estimates of total cattle and calves were 100,000 milk cows on January 1, 1951; 101,000 head on January 1, 1950; 100,000 head on January 1, 1949, and the ten-year (1940-1949) average of 113,000 head.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Not Over in Mexico

THE favorable progress of the foot-and-mouth disease program being carried on jointly by the governments of Mexico and the United States in Mexico has given some people the impression that the foot-and-mouth disease campaign may be over," says Dr. L. R. Noyes, Co-Director of the Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth disease in Mexico. "The sensational stage of the program has passed. We are now in the inspection phase which requires constant vigilance and hard work. Without this stage and the thoroughness with which it is conducted, it would be impossible ever to know if foot-and-mouth disease exists in Mexico.

"In order to complete this stage it is not only necessary to do a thorough job of inspection, but we must also have the cooperation of all the livestock owners and public officials within the infected zone in Mexico, as well as the support and understanding of the livestock industry in the United States. We believe that the eradication program will be successful, but at this time we cannot yet be sure. Not until the inspection phase of the program has been completed can we state that Mexico is free of foot-and-mouth disease.

"This inspection phase is complicated by numerous outbreaks of vesicular stomatitis, a disease that cannot be differentiated by its appearance from foot-and-mouth disease. It

Little Squirt Does Big Job at ROUNDUP RANCH

"The Unhung Rustler"



featuring
"DOC"—Veterinarian
 in Hidden Valley



"DAN"—Owner of
 Roundup Ranch



"DANNY, Jr."—A
 Future Rancher

"LIGHTNING" KICKED AROUND LAST NIGHT AND GOT A CUT ON THE SHANK. COULD I HAVE SOME OF THAT K-R-S FOR SCREW WORMS?



SURE, SON, IT'S RIGHT HERE. I'M CHECKING THE MEDICINE CABINET NOW SO WE'LL BE READY TO TAKE CARE OF THE LATE CALVES NEXT WEEK.



"LIGHTNING'S" CUT LOOKS KINDA BAD. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE I SHOULD DO?



HE MAY NEED MORE THAN SCREW WORM PROTECTION. LET'S TAKE A LOOK.

THIS CUT LOOKS PRETTY DEEP, DANNY. WE'D BETTER GIVE HIM A SHOT OF TETANUS ANTITOXIN AND SPRAY SOME TRISULFANOL. ON IT TO GET AFTER ANY GERMS AND TO HELP THE HEALING. THEN YOU'D BETTER LAY HIM UP FOR A FEW DAYS.



WHAT ABOUT KILLING THE SCREW WORMS?

AFTER A COUPA DAYS, SQUIRT SOME K-R-S ON "LIGHTNING'S" WOUND AND TURN HIM OUT TO PASTURE. THAT SHOULD FIX HIM UP FINE.



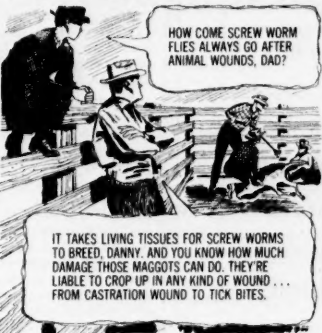
A WEEK LATER

"LIGHTNING'S" COMING ALONG FINE, DAD. I'M SURE GLAD WE CAME ACROSS THAT K-R-S STUFF.



YEP, IT SURE COMES IN HANDY, ESPECIALLY THIS TIME OF YEAR WHEN WE'RE WORKIN' OVER THE LATE CALVES.

HOW COME SCREW WORM FLIES ALWAYS GO AFTER ANIMAL WOUNDS, DAD?



IT TAKES LIVING TISSUES FOR SCREW WORMS TO BREED, DANNY. AND YOU KNOW HOW MUCH DAMAGE THOSE MAGGOTS CAN DO. THEY'RE LIABLE TO CROP UP IN ANY KIND OF WOUND... FROM CASTRATION WOUND TO TICK BITES.

WHEN SCREW WORM FLIES FIND A WOUND THEY LAY EGGS THAT HATCH AND FORM MAGGOTS. THAT'S WHEN TISSUES ARE DESTROYED. LATER THE MAGGOTS TURN INTO FLIES WHICH AGAIN LAY EGGS. A SQUIRT OF K-R-S KILLS MAGGOTS AND LARVAE LAID BY THE FLY. THAT WAY WE STOP THE LIFE CYCLE.



WE CAN'T AFFORD TO TAKE ANY CHANCES, DANNY. WHEN SCREW WORMS GET IN A WOUND THEY DISTURB FEEDING ROUTINE AND CAUSE COSTLY WEIGHT LOSS. IF WOUNDS REMAIN OPEN THEY MAY EVEN LEAD TO SERIOUS INFECTIONS CAUSING DEATH.



Dan uses new formula **K-R-S**® with diphenylamine for maggot elimination because:

1. **K-R-S** kills maggots on contact.
2. **K-R-S** keeps wound toxic or poisonous to newly-hatched screw worm larvae.
3. **K-R-S** is non-irritating to tissues.
4. **K-R-S** offers antiseptic qualities to promote healing.

K-R-S—Improved—available in handy pocket-sized cans ready for immediate use... squirts directly into wounds.

Get K-R-S—Improved • CUTTER

Available from your veterinary supplier

©Cutter Trade Mark



One of a series of educational strips prepared by Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California, to help stockmen fight DISEASE—the Unhung Rustler.



(From an unretouched photo)

M-R BEEFMASTERS FALL DELIVERY

Our 1951 M-R Beefmaster bull calves will be available for delivery between September 15th and October 15th. Write today for our simple contract form so as to assure yourself of obtaining several of these high-producing, profitable bulls.

Above is an unretouched photo of a 1951 M-R Beefmaster bull calf from an 11-year-old cow. Both have just been through the worst drouth in our history. Range conditions are still far below normal—but look at their condition. A postcard today will bring our simple contract form to you tomorrow. No obligation.

Put them on pasture . . . they'll do the rest.

MR Beefmasters
HEREFORD — SHORTHORN — BRAHMA BLEND

MILLER RANCH Falfurrias, Texas

Our Beefmaster breeding was purchased from the original Lasater Beefmaster herds now located at Falfurrias, Texas, and Matheson, Colorado.

is necessary to collect a sample of tissue and fluid from the lesions of the animals involved, which is delivered by the fastest means possible—usually by airplane—to the commission laboratories in Mexico City where a differential diagnosis is made. A quarantine is placed on the area and extensive inspections are carried out in the surrounding herds from the time the suspicious herd is found until the laboratory results are known. Each new suspicious herd must be handled separately until we are positive that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist there.

"We are utilizing the following personnel, automotive equipment and horses and mules in carrying out the inspection program: 143 Mexican employees, 596 American employees and 1,477 joint commission employees; 1,386 pack and riding horses and mules as well as 790 vehicles. We are inspecting approximately 9,500,000 animals per month and in addition are making about 4,000 investigations of reported sick animals."

Texas Crop Outlook

THE 1951 TEXAS wheat crop was forecast at 14,438,000 bushels by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, based upon conditions as of June 1. This production, the same as forecast on May 1, would be the smallest crop since 1935. The 1950 crop was 22,712,000 bushels, while the 10-year average (1940-1949) crop was 63,486,000 bushels. The yield per harvested acre, indicated at 7.5 bushels, would compare with a yield of 8.0 bushels last year and the average of 12.8 bushels. The estimate of 1,925,000 acres remaining for harvest reflects abandonment of 70 per cent of the estimated 6,416,000 acres seeded last fall. The short 1950 crop was from 2,839,000 harvested acres, compared with the 1940-49 average of 4,873,000 acres.

The moisture situation over all of the wheat area has been improved by recent rainfall and limited acreage remaining for harvest in the northern High Plains is showing some improvement. Yields have been somewhat disappointing however in other areas where harvest is under way. Combining is expected to be under way in southern counties of the High Plains by the middle of June. Wheat was mostly headed in the northern High Plains. Weeds are troublesome due to thin stands in virtually all acreage remaining for harvest.

The first forecast of the year placed the oat crop prospects at 12,576,000 bushels, compared with 27,027,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 30,912,000 bushels. The crop, as indicated, would be the smallest since the almost complete failure in 1942, as fall and winter drouth and winter freezes cut the crop to about 41 per cent of average. The barley crop was also very light, the June 1 estimate of 1,020,000 bushels comparing with 1,729,000 bushels produced last year and the average of 4,010,000 bushels.

Prospects for the 1951 corn crop were considerably improved by recent rains. The crop was late but progressing nicely. Much of the crop in Central and North Texas was in the tassel stage and moisture was adequate in all principal producing areas. Planting of cotton was making rapid progress in northwest and High Plains counties and is now nearing completion. The growing crop was progressing nicely, although a little late. Early blooms were in evidence in south-central counties. Planting of grain sorghums was being rushed to completion in the High Plains. The crop in South Texas has been helped by recent rains but yields may be light because of the extended drouth. The growing crop was making good progress in remaining areas. Harvest of Johnson grass and alfalfa hay was active. Some loss of hay occurred when heavy rains caught some cut hay on the ground, but improved moisture conditions more than offset these losses. Ranges and pastures have improved considerably along with field crops. Pasture condition at 74 per cent compares with 56 per cent a month ago. The June 1, 1950, condition was 84 per cent and the 10-year June average was 82 per cent. Peanut planting was under way in most areas, and the growing crop was making good growth. The rice crop also was growing well, with seeding completed.

USDA Announces Sale of Mexican Canned Beef and Gravy

THE United Kingdom purchased approximately 6,340,000 pounds of Mexican canned beef and gravy at 24 cents per pound and the Government of Israel purchased 1,500,000 pounds at 25 cents per pound, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces. These sales were made to the highest bidders in accordance with LS-69, announced on June 5, 1951. The sales conclude USDA disposal of approximately 220 million pounds of meat products canned in Mexico.

RAISE A BETTER CALF CROP

BY FEEDING

BEWLEY'S ANCHOR RANGE BREEDER CHUNKETS



For more facts about Bewley's Anchor Range Breeder Chunkets, and other Anchor Feeds, send your name and address on a penny postcard for the new Bewley booklet that shows you how to make more profits with scientific feeding of beef cattle. It's attractive... it's filled with sound suggestions... and it's FREE!



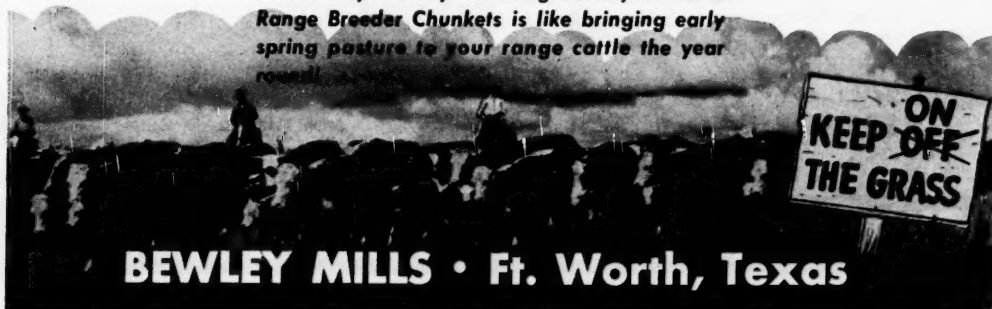
For stronger, healthier calves this year, calves that will mean extra profits for you at market time, feed your range cattle Bewley's Anchor Range Breeder Chunkets. This scientifically formulated feed contains shark liver for vitamin A; de-activated plant sterol for vitamin D; wheat germ oil for vitamin E and B-complex vitamins; choline, niacin, riboflavin, and pantothenic acid to stimulate the growth and multiplication of the bacteria and yeast of the rumen.

If your present range feed lacks these vitamins that stimulate the rumen organisms, the rate of digestion in the rumen is reduced and the apparent value of the range grasses will be less digestible to the cow. When your range feed contains these vitamins, then the rumen organisms multiply and the roughage of the winter range will be utilized.

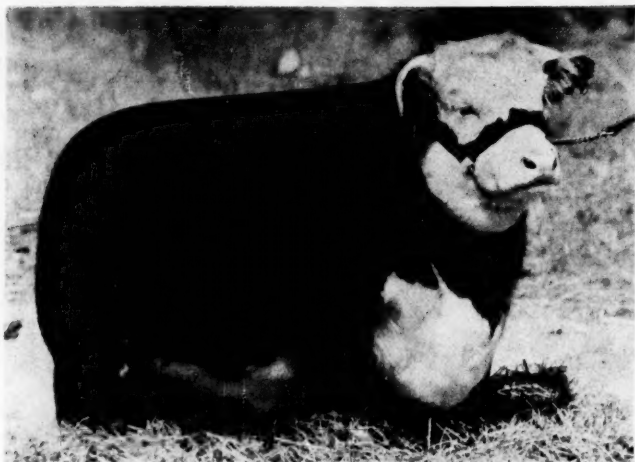
Bewley's Anchor Range Breeder Chunkets also contain a variety of vegetable, animal and marine proteins to give you the essential amino acids, plus organic source minerals that contain all the trace elements that are so necessary for good health.

Bewley's Anchor Range Breeder Chunkets will help to prevent the loss in weight in your cows during the long winter months. This better range feed will help give you more calves that will be stronger, healthier, and weigh many pounds more at weaning time. The cows will be in better shape for breeding back again next time.

That's why we say—feeding Bewley's Anchor Range Breeder Chunkets is like bringing early spring pasture to your range cattle the year round.



At the TOP of the Hereford Heaven Sale



TR Zato Heiress 21st by TR ZATO HEIR

Our reserve champion female at the 1951 San Antonio show was purchased at the top of the recent Hereford Heaven Sale by PARKER Ranch, Chelsea, Oklahoma, at \$4,000. This good daughter of TR Zato Heir joins a growing list of sale toppers and show winners sired by our outstanding herd sire. We extend our sincere thanks to Mr. Parker for this purchase. We also thank the following buyers for their purchases of TR Natural Fleshing Quality Herefords:

A. H. Karpe	Bakersfield, Calif.	Ward Bros.	Stillwater, Okla.
D. L. McCutchen	Russellville, Ark.	Carl Woodson, Jr.	Bellville, Ark.
Ted Warkentin	Lawton, Okla.	Al Buchanan	San Antonio, Texas
L. J. Turry	Cushing, Okla.	Savage and Roberts	Russellville, Ark.

NATURAL
Fleshing Quality
HEREFORDS

**"TURN TO
TURNERS"**



ENTRANCE TO RANCH - 7 MILES EAST AND 1 MILE NORTH OF SULPHUR - STATE HWYS 7 & 12

TURNER RANCH - SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA

Roy J. Turner • Jim McClelland • Roland Jack • John Blenkin • Tom Harris, Show Cattle



Guzerat cattle seen by members of the American Cattlemen's Tour to South America. These cattle were bred and developed by the Cattle Industry of Brazil and are descendants of the Zebu cattle of India. They were exhibited by the Cattle Association of Uberaba, Brazil, at their annual livestock show. F. A. Finch, Memphis, Texas, was a member of the South American tour and brought the above photo back with him.

The Origin and Domestication of Bos Indicus

By CHARLES WILFORD JOHNSON

A MAJOR portion of the world's cattle are of Brahman¹ bloodlines.² Yet only with their phenomenal increase in numbers within the past two decades together with the expansion in grassland farming in the Gulf Coast states have these cattle received more than passing attention in this country.

Actually, many persons have rather strong prejudices against the use of these animals here, but on examination of these prejudices it becomes apparent that they are frequently based on little more than a different general appearance, and their rodeo acquired reputation. Moreover, relatively few persons realize the great number of differences between these animals and the Bos taurus breeds prevalent in the United States today.

These differences are quite important in hybridization, for the maximum of hybrid vigor is apparently obtained when either unrelated species or widely divergent types of the species are successfully crossed. Thus, the numerous differences between Bos indicus and Bos taurus and the antiquity of their divergence assume considerable importance. Little wonder that no consistently successful animal cross gives greater hardiness with the possible exception of the mule.

¹A name apparently originated in Texas for all Bos indicus blooded cattle, and later adopted by the U. S. D. A. Zebu apparently was first used by a French naturalist and accepted in Europe for designation similar to the name Brahman in this country.

Thus, it seems wise to list in some detail the major differences between present-day Bos indicus and Bos taurus before entering into any consideration of origin, evolution, or domestication.

Major Differences Between Bos Indicus³ and Bos Taurus.

Hump—Generally composed of meat marbled to varying degrees with fat; bulls possess larger humps than either cows or steers and the size varies with breeds.

Vertebrae—Number of vertebrae.⁴

	Cerv.	Dors.	Lum.	Sac.	Caud.	Total
Zebu	7	13	6	4	18	48
Common Ox (British)	7	13	6	5	21	52

Gestation Period—Commonly around a month longer.

Horns—Generally upturned and tend toward lyrate form with bases close together. Mysore breeds in particular have "antelope-like" horns.

Skulls—Frequently shorter⁵ than European breeds; commonly tend to have convex foreheads;⁶ some difference in eye positions as compared with British breeds.

Skin and Hair—Quite loose, dark and

tough skin; fine, short, and glossy hair which lies close to body; frequent presence of nilgai-like markings on the feet of some breeds.

Sweat Glands—Full functioning sweat glands.

Panniculus Muscles—Well developed and fully functioning over entire body.

Udder—Forequarters usually yield most milk.⁷

Temperament⁸—Highly sensitive disposition; spirited and energetic (especially contrasts with British breeds under tropical and subtropical conditions); shy and reluctant to breed in presence of man; strong maternal instincts; more gregarious than British breeds; commonly refuse to be driven forcibly, but with proper management can be readily led; cows often not so gentle as bulls.

Extreme Hardiness—

1. Characteristics associated with heat tolerance:

Abundance of loose skin which contributes to the associated loose, pendulous underlines and provides a much larger surface for heat loss.

Full functioning sweat glands compared to the rudimentary and practically non-functioning ones of Bos taurus.

Fine, short, glossy hair lying close to body is quite insignificant in retarding heat loss, and glossy light colors reflect considerable sunlight.

Dark skin impedes penetration of solar rays which cause skin burns.

³Generalizations regarding the Bos indicus include not only the breeds in this country, but the numerous ones in India as well.

⁴Vasey, George, *Delineations of the Ox Tribe*, G. Biggs, London, 1861, p. 127.

⁵Lydskott, R., *The Ox and Its Kindred*, Methuen & Co., Ltd., '12, p. 151.



Brahman oxen do most of the heavy hauling in Singapore.

Bodily functions change but little with increase in air temperature, i.e., in contrast to *Bos taurus* they have:⁴

Little increase in body temperatures.
Little increase in rate of respiration.
Little increase in heart rate.

No abnormal hemoglobin indexes or abnormal physico-chemical balances attributable to this cause.

From 1½ to 2 times as much water vaporized through their skins.

Little change in rate of growth or milk production.

Little distress or exhaustion or loss of reproductive functions.

Grazing little retarded by heat or direct sunlight. Comparative expenditures of daytime hours under similar conditions at Jeanerette U. S. D. A. Experimental Farm:⁵

	Brahman Aberdeen-Angus	
Time in direct sunlight	100%	52%
Time grazing	43%	28%

2. Characteristics associated with self-reliance and self-sufficiency:

The hump is at least partially a survival factor which provides both energy and water for periods of drought and famine.

Longer legs so that the Brahmans can truly walk with long easy strides rather than waddle, which enables the animals to cover a larger range area and go farther for feed and water.

Ability to utilize coarse feed—live on forage other cattle refuse and thrive on roughage which cause other cattle to lose weight.

Their sensitiveness, intelligence and shyness seem to make them somewhat less dependent on man and more energetic and resourceful.

3. Characteristics associated with resistance to disease and insects.

A combination of factors discourage insects:

Tough skin difficult for insects to penetrate.

Sweat and sebum secretions.

Panniculus muscles operative over entire body.

Fine, short hair restricts insect lodgment.

Particularly flexible tail (no vertebrae in the end).

Long ears which can be readily moved to brush away insects.

Disease resistance:

Characteristics above which discourage disease carrying insects.

Resistance genetic in origin⁶ and/or better adaptation to environment.

Not so seriously affected by tick fever, anaplasmosis, rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, and tuberculosis.

Origin

In contrast to the disputes as to the area of origin of many plants and animals, there is a rather surprising amount of agreement as to origin of *Bos indicus* having been in the India-Burma-Malaya area. Others, and particularly those more familiar with the *Bos primigenius* lineage of *Bos*, tend to prefer the Middle East or

... Many instances of immunity have been shown to be genetic in origin and due to one or other of three causes. There may be an absolute immunity due to protoplasmic reaction to the host, an immunity that is dependent upon the structure of the host when the peculiar arrangement of parts inhibits the growth and restricts rapid spread of the causative organism; or there may be a protoplasmic reaction on the part of the host which induces tolerance of an otherwise disease-producing organism." (*The Cattleman*, Kelley, R. B., "The Brahman Can Take It," Nov., '44, p. 34.)

⁶India as used in this discussion refers to India prior to the formation of Pakistan.

possibly adjacent Africa. A few suggest dual centers of origin, but this seems rather unlikely. Thus far, the greatest number of early fossil finds lend considerable credence to India-Burma-Malaya center of origin theory. Moreover, the presence of an estimated one-third or more of all the world's cattle⁷ (largely Brahman blooded) in this area has apparently influenced some writers to the belief that this is the center of origin, and perhaps this is worthy of some consideration. Much more significant, however, is the evidence provided by the great diversity of breeds of *Bos indicus* in India. Phillips⁸ lists 32 distinct breeds. Dasgupta⁹ has about the same number, while Cobb¹⁰ mentions there being over 50 different types and strains of these cattle in India. Such diversity suggests extremely long residence, if not origin, in this area. Moreover, this is further supported by the high degree of adaptation of the breeds to rather localized areas. (See Fig. 1.) It would seem difficult to achieve such specialized adjustments, and particularly when they involve intricate gene changes, without long occupancy in the area.

Guy E. Pilgrim's¹¹ qualifications and years of study of fossil bovidae certainly entitles his writings to receive much consideration. This is all the more true when one considers his painstaking and conservative evaluations. He believes that there is little doubt that the developmental centre of the Bovinae, if not actually in India, lay near it. Through examination of his own findings and those of others, he traces the major steps in evolution perhaps as well as it can be done until further and more complete fossil materials are uncovered. However, his comprehensive volume on "The Fossil Bovidae of India"¹² does not carry the study of bovine evolution beyond the earliest stages of origin of *Bos*, and even there the reader must make many deductions.

(Continued on Page 41)

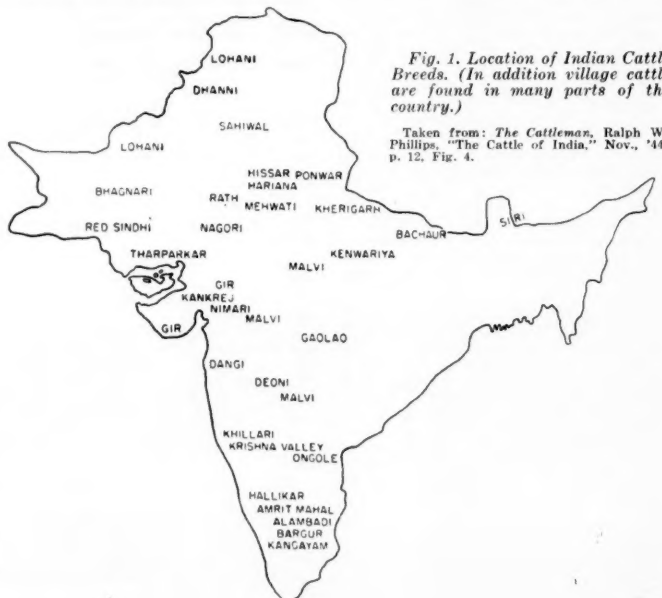


Fig. 1. Location of Indian Cattle Breeds. (In addition village cattle are found in many parts of the country.)

Taken from: *The Cattleman*, Ralph W. Phillips, "The Cattle of India," Nov., '44, p. 12, Fig. 4.

Brahmans Playing Important Role in Increasing Beef Production



By HENRY O. PARTIN, President, American Brahman Breeders Association



Henry O. Partin

THE recent rollback of beef has focused the attention of the entire nation on the livestock industry, proving its great importance to the economical structure of our country.

With this emphasis on their livelihood, cattlemen everywhere are looking to every method learned from practical experience and every lesson learned through scientific research to produce more beef of the kind demanded by the consumer on an economical and sound basis. This is important to the cattleman, the consumer, and to the nation as a whole.

Cattlemen have also waked up to the fact that a new era has dawned in the livestock industry. They have gradually been awakened by everyday observations of the market advantages of crossbreeding.

Breed prejudice and intolerance are things of the past to the alert livestock producer who looks for the best in all breeds and works to combine these factors through a sound cross-breeding program for greater production.

Our markets are demanding more and better beef at an economical price . . . and Brahman cattle are answering that demand through their ability to impart "hybrid vigor" to crossbreds. This quality results in earlier beef market maturity, in greater resistance and increased stamina.

The worth of crossbreeding is no longer a matter of question for the man who is trying to increase his beef production, for experiments carried out by the Iberia Livestock Experiment Farm at Jeanerett, La., by the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, La., and other government and university experiment farms have proved it conclusively.

The American Brahman breed is in a unique position in that it is not competitive to other breeds. It has a place of its own, clearly defined through the many aforementioned controlled research projects.

The "doubting Thomas" has but to review the case of Florida's livestock industry to be convinced of the potentialities of Brahman blood in the commercial herd. Many of us in Florida recall, almost with a shudder, days little more than a decade past when our state was considered at "the bottom of the heap" in livestock significance. After the introduction of fine Brahman cattle, Florida has risen to a prominent position in that sphere and counts livestock as one of its major industries. When the American National Livestock Association designated for the first time a southern state in which to hold its 1950 convention, it picked Florida.

Florida's story of progress in beef production is retold by other states as well. Registered Brahman cattle today are to be found in 45 of them. Abandoning prejudice in their search for a means of providing bigger and better roasts and steaks for America's dinner table, at a price that the public can afford, livestock producers the nation over are making inquiries about Brahman cattle; are beginning breeding projects on a small scale; or have already been banking the profits from systematic crossbreeding programs.

That crossbreeding has become popular is attested by the fact that an estimated 90 to 95 per cent of all purebred Brahman bulls are sold by purebred breeders for use in commercial herds.

The danger of crossbreeding, however, is the man who goes about raising beef in a haphazard manner. Indiscriminate crossing of cattle is never recommended.

To produce the desired results, one must use good parent stock of both breeds involved. The indiscriminate mating of cows and bulls will not produce the best offspring.

The great demand for beef in more recent years has caused the farmers and ranchers to try everything within their means to produce more beef. Crossbreeding of beef cattle has been going on for years, but it has now become popular because more breeders are more concerned with the development of hardy cattle for their commercial range herds than in the development of new types and breeds.

Not too long ago the word "hybrid" meant very little to the average livestock producer; but in more recent years farmers have turned to hybrid seed, and the resultant yields of hybrid corn have impressed firmly in the minds of millions that "hybrid" is synonymous with extra growth. In the case of livestock, to obtain the maximum of hybrid vigor, it is necessary to mate unrelated parents of different breeds who possess good blood and the excellent qualities sought. For the English breeds, the American Brahman is that distant relation.

Large scale crossbreeding of beef cattle started in the Gulf Coast of the United States with Brahman blood being used in an effort to cope with the heat, diseases, and pests of that area. It has spread inland until today many of the ranges throughout the country are stocked with crossbred cattle. Some crossing involving practically all of the British breeds has been tried to some

extent, but not until the Brahman came into the picture did crossing attract widespread attention. Now practically all crossing on a large scale includes the blood of the Brahman to some degree.

One example of the Brahman's progress is a letter which came to the office of the American Brahman Breeders Association recently. It was from one of the large western breeders, saying that he was shipping about 150 head of Brahman to the state of Washington. These Brahman will be used in crossbreeding programs.

Since the first of this year, two new states or area Brahman associations have been formed and are affiliated with the American Brahman Breeders Association: one in Ohio and another in Arkansas. These are not recording associations, but are organized primarily for the improvement and promotion of the breed in those areas.

There are some who have spoken out against the crossbreeding program, but none of these are men who have ever gone into such a project on a sound basis. The dissenters think that crossbreeding might possibly threaten the usefulness or economic value of purebred herds. Nothing could be farther from the truth, for the most effective hybrid results come from the mating of top quality purebred animals of distantly related breeds. The very theory of crossbreeding insures the permanent basic reason for the continuance of purebred herds.

The American Brahman Breeders Association recommends crossbreeding and certainly they would not recommend themselves out of business. Actually, since such great emphasis has been put on the merits of crossbreeding, the association has made greater strides than ever before. At a count taken at the end of the first quarter of this year, the American Brahman Breeders Association had made a gain of almost one new member per day . . . bringing its membership to a total in excess of 1,500.

Yes, crossbreeding is the modern method of providing beef for the number one nation of the world . . . America. And our American cattlemen are using this means more and more to fatten their own pocketbooks as they increase beef production.

"Cap" Ed Russell of Matador



Chief Inspector Texas and Southwestern
Cattle Raisers Association



By MARY WHATLEY CLARKE

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association brand inspectors. The purpose of these articles is to make members of the Association and readers of The Cattleman better acquainted with this important group of Association employees and the work they are doing to protect the interest of cattle producers throughout the Southwest. Mr. Russell is chief brand inspector for the Association and is one of the oldest inspectors in point of age and service.



"Cap" Ed Russell

IF A STRANGER should come to the Lone Star State in quest of a typical Texan, I should like to take him out to Matador and introduce him to "Cap" Ed Russell, dean of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association inspectors. After shaking hands with this tall, rugged Texan, whose sunbronzed face with its bushy gray mustache is shaded by a ten-gallon hat increased at the crown; after looking into his keen blue eyes; after listening to him talk in that soft Plains drawl; the stranger would know beyond a doubt that he was privileged to meet such a man.

Ed Russell of Matador is synonymous of law and order and all that is upright and honest in his native state. He is the veritable nemesis of the cattle thief. He is a good neighbor, a true friend, a pioneer of this High Plains country. His roots are deep in this prairie land, nestling at the foot of the Cap Rock. Some day he'll be laid to rest in this same soil that he loves so much—"beyond a doubt the finest ranch country in the world."

When Cap walks down the street in his big hat, a handsome checked shirt, moleskin trousers and handmade boots, he's a natural Texan in his native haunts, not a movie star dressed for a part. Yet, wherever he goes, strangers and fellow Texans turn to look admiringly and respectfully at this six-foot-one plainsman and feel the strength and sturdiness of character that pours from his sunburned face. Here indeed is the Texan of the Old West, of the old school, ex-sheriff and cattle inspector. A man whose eyes are firm where lawbreakers are concerned, yet these same eyes twinkle with interest and affection among family and friends. The soft voice emanating from such a big man, 202 pounds, is unusual. It inspires confidence and is the secret of the hundreds and hundreds of state-mentakers that Russell has gotten from lawbreakers during his long term as an officer of the law.

"I wish now I had kept track of all the statements I have taken from lawbreakers down through the years," he said. "I doubt if a man in Texas has gotten more than I have."

"Did you ever fail to get a statement from a criminal?" he was asked.

"Never in my long experience," he replied proudly.

"How do you explain this?"

"Well, I attribute it to the fact that I never abused a prisoner in my life. I am always kind and considerate with them, and try to stay unruffled. I've never hit a man during my long experience," he continued. "I win their confidence, and if I stay with them long enough and treat them kindly, they'll eventually talk."

"I got a statement out of a young cow thief in a certain city in five minutes," he reminisced, "and the local officers hadn't been able to get a thing out of him for days. I just walked into his cell and said, 'young fellow, how have they been treating you?' 'They've whipped —— out of me,' he said, and then told me all he knew about the case."

John Edwards Russell was born in Hill County, December 19, 1872. He ran away from home in his late teens and found a job on the Santa Fe Railroad, in Panhandle, Texas. The railroad crew consisted mostly of Irishmen, and all of them had it in for one of the crew. One day young Ed accidentally kicked some mud off his shoe and it landed in that particular Irishman's face. He thought the boys had kicked the mud on purpose and became so angry that with his shovel he knocked Ed off the dam where they were working. This was all it took for a regular knock-down-drag-out among the sons of the Emerald Isle, and Russell says he's never seen a fist-fight to equal it since.

Russell later drifted home again, but moved to Motley County with his father in 1891 and has been living there since.

He married Ella Parlee on December 19th, his birthday, in 1895. "I got her out of a bluff near Matador," he laughingly said. They drove to town in a buggy and were married by the justice of the peace. Her people, too, were pioneers. Her father was Irish, and a stone mason. He built many of the early-day jails in this section of the country.

They have six children, three boys and three girls: Mrs. James H. Neblett, Denton; John C. and J. E. Jr., Matador; A. G., Waco; Mrs. J. W. Drace, Lubbock; and Mrs. Jack Bradshaw, Bryan. All children are married. The Russells have seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. So far there has been no death in their family.

Russell was made deputy sheriff of Motley County in 1906 and served four years. Then he was elected sheriff and served 12 years. He became a cattle inspector back in 1923. His first work with the Association was gathering evidence in the Ross and Goode murder trials, and searching all persons going to the courtrooms.

Ross and Goode were charged with the murders of Robinson and Allison, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers inspectors. As many old timers will recall, their trials were the most sensational ever held in the Association's history.

"I'll never forget how frightened the folks were of Tom Ross," Russell said. "They were afraid to tell me anything for fear Ross would have them killed. Several witnesses shook as if they had palsy when talking with me, and closed up like a book."

"Yet I never had any trouble with Ross and Goode," he recalled. "They were as gentlemanly to me as men could be." After the two men were convicted, Russell and the sheriff from Abilene took them to Dallas late in the night and turned them over to the jailer there.

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Abilene, Kans., in 1867. Celebrating the shipment of the first trainload of cattle.
—From McCoy's sketches of the cattle trade, 1874.

Texas Cattle Trade in 1870

By JOHN ASHTON

IT IS always a refreshing experience to take a retrospective view of one's profession or calling to see how they did things several decades ago. The year 1870 was a turning point in the history of cattle ranching in Texas. This was the time when stockmen really began to take interest in the potentialities of the combination of grass and cattle—when they spoke, in alluding to their three-year-old steers, as "twenty-dollar roaming gold pieces."

Abilene Station on the Kansas river, situated one hundred and sixty miles west of the Missouri river, four hundred and forty miles from St. Louis, and six hundred and seventy miles from Chicago was the great goal of the Texas cattleman and dealer in 1870.

Abilene possessed special advantages that could not be overlooked, such as unusual facilities for pasturing large herds of cattle beyond the settled herds of Kansas, and was moreover situated upon a prominent railroad route. Texas cattle herds, no matter how carefully driven, necessarily arrived in a run-down condition, as a general rule, after journeying on foot for seven hundred miles. Many herds were driven with scant regard for the condition of the stock, so that from six to nine months of feeding in a genial climate in the abundant and well-watered pastures of this locality, singularly free from insect plagues, were required to fit the stock for market.

Shipments of cattle on the Kansas Pacific Railroad for the preceding four years, as reported by General Superintendent A. Anderson in a letter dated December 17, 1870, to the agricultural department of the Federal Government was as follows: In 1867, 30,000 head; 1868, 57,000; 1869, 47,000; 1870, 125,000. Of these numbers it was estimated that 97 to 98 per cent were Texas cattle. Decline of shipments in 1869 was due to an Illinois statute prohibiting the introduction of Texas cattle into that state during certain seasons of the year. Arrivals of cattle of all grades at the various

points along this railway during 1870 probably amounted to 150,000 head.

Other railroads, however, had begun to make a strong bid for the Texas cattle trade. The Union Pacific, at Schuyler, twenty-five miles west of Omaha, offered special facilities for the shipment of cattle and lowered their transportation charges. Even though the cattle had to be driven 200 miles farther, T. E. Sickels, general superintendent of that road, reported shipment of 10,234 head in 1870, besides 9,110 western cattle. The total shipment of any previous year had been fewer than 500 head.

Baxter Springs, in southeastern Kansas on the Missouri Pacific and the Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, had by this time become the most formidable rival to Abilene for the privilege of handling Texas cattle. B. S. Henning, superintendent,

under date of December 15, 1870, reported the shipment of 85,000 head subsequent to June 1, 1870, date at which the line was opened to Baxter Springs. This point is situated one hundred and fifty-nine miles from Kansas City, and four hundred and forty-one from St. Louis, by the Missouri Pacific. Other railroad points at this time reported shipments of Texas cattle. Five railroad systems in all were competing for the Texas cattle trade, and the aggregate shipments amounted to 232,000 head in 1870. The general northward movement in this year of the Texas cattle was estimated variously as between 100,000 and 200,000 head, but how large a proportion of these cattle were from the Indian Territory it is not possible to compute, inasmuch as these were consolidated with the Texas cattle in all reports.

Prices of Texas Trail Cattle in 1870

Cattle were bought by the herd in Texas during 1870 at about the following prices: Beef cattle, \$11 per head; milk cows, \$6; three-year-old steers, \$7; two-year-olds, \$4; yearlings, \$2.50. When only beef cattle were bought, the prices ranged higher, averaging from \$12 to \$14 per head. The seven-hundred-mile drive to Abilene occupied about two months, and cost about \$2 per head, besides a margin of 20 per cent for stampedes, stealing, etc. A mixed drove arriving in Abilene in fair condition fetched the following prices: Beef cattle, \$20 per head; milk cows, \$12; three-year-olds, \$10; two-year-olds, \$8; yearlings, \$5. After grazing through the summer, their market value was increased 20 to 25 per cent. Beef cattle, well matured for market, readily commanded \$25 per head.

In the New York market, during the first ten months of 1870, beef on the hoof averaged about eight cents a pound, or about double the prices in Chicago and St. Louis. The animals averaged about 900 pounds, representing a valuation of about \$72, and costing the importer about \$55 per head, a profit of about 30 per cent, counting all incidental and unavoidable risks.

On the St. Louis and Chicago markets Texas steers represented in 1870 a value of about \$31.50 per head, at 3½ cents a pound. The expense of bringing them to the stockyards of those cities was about
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Doan's Store, located at Doan's Crossing on the Red River, where trail drivers readied their supplies for the hard trip through the Indian country en route to Kansas. Photo taken in 1889. Courtesy J. Frank Dobie.

The Brahman in America

By GAIL WHITCOMB, Former President, American Brahman Breeders Association

EVERY American should feel a particular pride in the livestock industry which has been developed on this continent. Four hundred fifty years ago, when the first white man set foot on the North American continent, he found not one cow nor calf. No trace has been found of the existence of any type of cattle native to America. The bison is the only bovine creature indigenous to this continent. Today, millions of head of excellent beef and dairy animals roam our vast ranges. The beef industry in America has grown to be one of the most important elements of our economy. The American agriculturist has built this great industry.

It is obvious, then, that all breeds of cattle in America trace their ancestry to importations. The first cattle imported were of Spanish origin. About 1521, Gregorio Villalobos landed near Vera Cruz, Mexico, as Governor General of New Spain, and brought a number of calves from Santo Domingo. In 1525, Portuguese fishermen landed a few cattle on Cape Breton Island. In 1540, Coronado took droves of cattle of Spanish origin on his long historical trek. Other early Conquistadores who explored the southwestern regions took cattle with them which they brought from Spain. These cattle were the foundation stock of the great Southwest livestock industry. The Longhorn came from this old Spanish or Andalusian stock. We know well the history of the Longhorn: of how he multiplied until countless thousands roamed at will over the vast ranges of the Southwest, devouring and even eradicating the native nourishing grasses, but, nevertheless, developing a great cattle industry.

Following the first importations of Spanish cattle, came later importations of British cattle. The first shipment to New England occurred about 1624, from Devonshire by Governor Edward Winslow. Then followed other importations of what we term the British breeds until this land was quickened with grazing herds. Large open ranges were in order, where cattle roamed at will and thrived or died according to their ability to hustle and to adjust themselves to environmental conditions. Grass was free, lush and plentiful. The big, aged steer became the meat product. The native grasses were overgrazed, ranges were depleted because always new country lay beyond.

Then came an awakening. The more fertile lands were being filled with farms. Grazing lands no longer lay beyond. The wasted lands became at once important to production. The big, massive, aged, grass-fed steer gave way to the quick-maturing baby beef. Cattlemen began to search for an answer for quick-maturing beef animals.

One hundred years ago, the cattlemen of America did not realize that a startling answer to the demand for thrifty beef animals was having its beginning in Charleston, S. C. Dr. James Bolton Davis made the first importation of Brahman or Bos Indicus cattle to this continent.

Consider the picture of beef production in America at that time. All cattle

on the continent traced to certain importations from Europe. All cattle necessarily were compelled to adapt themselves to the new environment. The time had come when the lush ranges were over stocked and the better lands were being devoted to farming, leaving only the tougher, rougher country to nurture the beef industry.

Brahman cattle were at first brought in by chance as zoo animals, or, as with Richard Barrow of Louisiana who in 1854 brought in several bulls for the purpose of use as oxen because of their unusual strength and stamina. These animals were a gift to Mr. Barrow from the British Crown. These imported Brahmans were crossed with local cattle of the range and amazing beef results were observed. Two Texans, J. M. Frost and Albert Montgomery, saw what Barrow had accomplished in Louisiana, and they determined to get in on the new scheme of beef production. They sent to Calcutta, India, in 1885 for two bulls. The two bulls thus imported by these men retained their identity as Khedive and Richard III, a Guzerat and a Nellore bull. In 1904, Al McFaddin of Victoria, Texas, brought two imported Indian Brahman bulls to Texas after he had purchased them from Haggenbach's Animal Show in St. Louis.

The largest of the early importations was that of the A. H. Pierce Estate and T.-M. O'Connor of Texas, in 1906. Many difficulties confronted A. P. Borden, the executor of the Pierce Estate, who handled the importation, but he was at last successful and a herd of 36 full-blooded Brahman bulls and cows was established in America, which herd still survives and flourishes. Haggenbach made one more importation about 1910, when he brought in a bull and a cow of Nellore breeding.

Brazilian cattlemen had early recognized the merits of Brahman cattle for tropical and semi-tropical conditions. Thousands of the animals were taken from India to Brazil, where the Brahman became the foundation of a great beef industry. In 1924, Dr. F. Reffier and John T. Martin imported about 90 Brahman bulls of the Guzerat, Gir and Nellore breeds. In 1925, J. Morias was successful in importing Brahmans from Brazil via Mexico. This importation consisted of about 120 bulls and 18 heifers which were mostly of the Guzerat breed.

The most recent importation was in the spring of 1946, when 18 bulls were brought to Texas from Brazil via Mexico. These bulls were generally of the Indu-Brazil type, a crossbreed animal resulting from a cross between the Nellore, Guzerat and Gir breeds, as developed by the Brazilian cattlemen. However, individual examples of the Nellore, Guzerat and Gir were also included in this shipment.

That brief resume outlines the history of Brahman importations in America. A mere handful of seed stock—yet, from this meager nucleus, a great throbbing industry has been built. Today, millions of head of cattle in America carry some Brahman blood. Through the remarkable results obtained through cross breeding the Brahman with the British breeds, beef production in America has been in-

creased by millions of pounds of meat yearly.

Brahman history in America actually dates back not more than 40 to 50 years. Tremendous advances have been made by the American agriculturist in those few short years. The American Brahman Breeders Association was organized in 1924 and is the registration association for the American Brahman. This association and its members have been the foundation and inspiration for the growth and success of the Brahman industry in America. To date, over one hundred fifty thousand head of Brahman animals have been registered by the American Brahman Breeders Association.

Visualize, if you will, what significant results can and must be anticipated in the future through the proper utilization of the breed in beef production. The Brahman is the oldest of the breeds of cattle, yet its history as a beef animal is limited to these few interesting years in America.

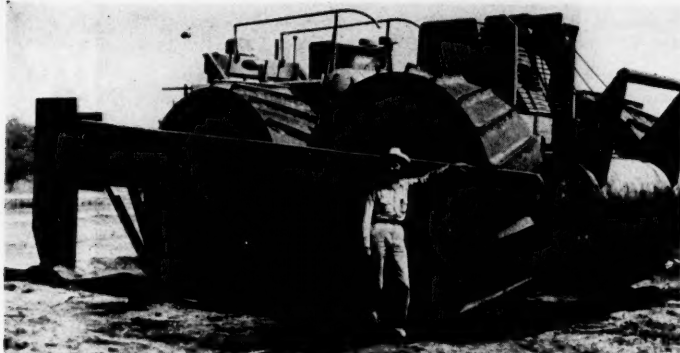
Man, at one time, was content to accept beasts as he found them. The American Indian followed the bison's migration. The beasts worked—the Indian ate. He had no interest in type. Food was his concern. But the American agriculturist saw great opportunities for the production of meat through increased quality of the bovine animal. He was willing to work for his animal and he expected greater production from each unit. He looked for ways and means to secure that increased production.

The Brahman came to America in his native state even as he exists today in India and in Brazil. The American agriculturist realized that this bovine possibly could answer many of his problems of tough, less desirable ranges and of disease and insect infestations; he also soon realized that this animal had the possibility of furnishing him the means of a fast-growing beef animal. He seized upon the Brahman and through intelligent application of the laws of genetics and good animal husbandry, he has made an American Brahman of the Bos Indicus animal which is the greatest instrumentality for beef production that has ever yet been developed in any land. The immediate function of the Brahman in this great scheme of increased beef production is not one of replacement—but one of augmentation; a reagent, if you will, to make the best do much better.

The British breeds have been in process of development for beef production for untold generations. All of the present day cattle, excepting only the Brahman, are said to be derived from the Uros and Celtic Shorthorn animals. At the beginning of the domestication of these breeds, there was no shortening of legs, no compactness of body, no fleshing quality, no even distribution of flesh over the carcass. Good breeding technique has developed these qualities.

Look, then, at what we call our best beef cattle of today. We see they are beefy creatures, created by careful selection, transformed from the ungainly base stock of bovine into magnificent animals, and developed into highly productive beef units. Any thinking man would have no reason to believe that

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Steve Cavazos standing by the wheel of the Tornadozer A.

Brush Eradication on the King Ranch

By LOUISE BOGGESS

IT was only a short time ago that a woman from Kingsville wrote her friend in West Texas and described the lovely mesquite tree growing in her back yard. Her friend was too polite to say what she thought, so she asked if the Kingsville woman might be mistaken in the specie of the tree.

There are many people who are inclined to believe with the West Texas woman that the mesquite is one of the worst pests of the grassland. This mesquite is an important problem as mesquite areas require from 12 to 100 acres or more per animal unit as compared to six acres per animal unit on good grassland area. The mesquite bean is a valuable food for cattle, horses and game but crops are irregular and cannot be counted on. The actual food value content as a legume has not been determined.

The eradication of brush and the conservation of land has been one of the most tedious problems upon which numerous individuals have devoted much time. Steve Cavazos, foreman of heavy equipment on the King Ranch, has been one of those individuals who has witnessed failure, disappointment, and success in trying to work out a solution to the brush problem. Underbrush, live oak and mesquite is so thick on some of the land that it is

necessary for a person to literally cut his way through the undergrowth.

R. J. Kleberg, Sr., was the first person to try to plow up brush. He had a huge plow made and pulled it with a Buffalo Pitts steam tractor. This was probably the first time a tractor was used to plow land.

The brush clearing program was originally started in about 1916 and has been continued by R. J. Kleberg, Jr., present manager of the King Ranch. At that time there had been a drouth in Mexico and labor was not too expensive. Thus it was that the first clearing of mesquite was by hand labor. One man in five to seven days might clear one acre at a cost of \$5.00.

This was entirely too slow a process, according to Steve Cavazos, as he continues the story. "Cables were thought to be a good solution to the problem. A short and long length cable were used. The short one contained a ring at one end and a hook at the other. The cable was placed around the trunk of the tree and caught at the other. The long cable was hooked to the ring. As the track type tractor would give a 20,000-pound jerk, the cable tightened around the trunk and pulled the tree out. While the caterpillar was pulling, the men would be fixing the

cable around the next tree. A half acre a day could be cleared with this set-up—that is per machine.

"In 1931 we began to use the half-yard Insley shovel which is very similar to the ordinary steam shovel. We removed the pull shovel bucket which was always breaking off and replaced it with a heavy fork weighing over a ton. The fork would stand ordinary wear but was still too slow for our purpose as it cleared only an acre or an acre and a half a day."

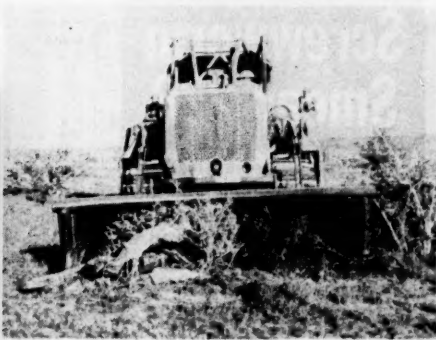
The next consideration was Howser Brush Cutter designed like a snow plow but proved to be too light for some of the brush. But by using bulldozer cutting edge two feet in front of the snow plow, they were able to start the tree over, making it possible for the snow plow to uproot and windrow the brush. This was the first tree dozer which was built by LeTourneau, but to King Ranch specifications. In fact both the tree dozer and the rooper plow were designed by the King Ranch.

A man from the ranch was sent to the factory to help in designing the tree dozer which was operated by cable. Later the La Plant Choate made the hydraulically operated tree dozer. About one to two acres an hour could be cleared. The tree dozer took out about 60 per cent of the big trees. Another one had to be devised to completely eradicate the brush.

Cavazos describes this work. "At this time the work on the root plow began. The root plow started from the ripper type subsolier made by LeTourneau, by replacing the ripper teeth with a four foot straight cutting edge loop made of two inch high test steel. After much experimenting and work it finally developed into the present type root plow varying in sizes from eight to 19 feet. The first was cable operated. The later one, built by La Plant Choate, was hydraulically operated in an effort to obtain a greater kill. We placed three sails made out of two inch round steel on the plow moldboard. This pulverizes the soil and lets the sun and air dry the roots. About one to four acres an hour could be cleared with the root plow, depending on the brush and the size of the plow. The present root plows are cable operated."

Following experiments with the tree dozer and root plow, cabling replaced the use of the tree dozer. Although the brush kill was not as large as the tree dozer work, three times as much acreage in the same amount of time could be cleared. This was done by means of two

(Continued on Page 30)



Left—The Howser Brush Cutter. The tractor fits into the Body. Right—The funnel dozer in operation.

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Are Prairie Dogs Edible?

By MRS. R. L. DUKE

EDITOR'S NOTE—The author, who is historian for the XIT Cowhands Association, says that as long as some of our government officials in Washington insist on calling beef a luxury, prairie (dogs) squirrels would be good eating any time. If some of the predictions regarding the shortage of beef come true, we might be forced to resort to this food.

FALL was in the air the latter part of September in the year 1903. The lone poplar trees were rattling their last leaves. The grass had almost cured up, but as we had had a couple of warm rains after a dry summer, it had greened again as all short grass does. The birds were going through the country in migration at their leisure, but they did not stay long. It was an in-between season for hunting; the curlew had all gone on and the ducks and geese would not be in until October.

On the ranch in the Panhandle of Texas where I was teaching, there was a family of 15. We had the post office as well as the school, the mail carrier coming from the nearest town, 25 miles away.

There was no hunting for the men of the family and no fresh meat for the household. Mrs. Smith, the lady of the house, complained that we had nothing in the meat line but fat salt pork; the hams and bacon had been eaten long ago. A further complication in the situation was that her sister, a nurse, was up from Dallas on her vacation. The nurse had been told that the Panhandle was a country of game.

"If," Mrs. Smith went on, "we could only get a mess of cottontail rabbits for a change, they are so good this time of the year. It would take at least five cottontails for this crowd."

On the way to school some of the pupils had seen several cottontail rabbits at the Bennett place, about a mile away. The boys in the family had decided to

go there the next day. If there were any cottontails left, they would provide hunting for the dogs as well as fresh meat for the family.

Just as we were sitting down to the evening meal, a chuckline rider rode into the corral. Chuckline riders were to the western plains what the wandering minstrels were to Scotland. They were paid off by the ranch where they had worked through the previous spring and summer "when the work was all done that fall". If they do not go home to visit during the winter, they travel from ranch to ranch, staying three or four days at each place, giving and getting all the news and helping with any work going on. They were very welcome, indeed. Tobe Martin, the current chuckline rider, was elderly by his thinning and graying hair, but he was filled with news of the Beaver River, the Coldwater, the Cimarron and now was on his way to the Canadian.

Mrs. Smith apologized for the fat salt pork for supper, but Tobe said, "Well, you-all live out on the flats (the plains country) so you do not get very much game. Where are the curlew?"

"We've eaten up what we could get before they all went on."

"That's too bad. Over on the Beaver the brush is full of quail and prairie chickens. And on the upper reaches of the Cimarron they have feather-legged chickens as well as the slick legs. Are there any cottontail rabbits here?"

"We've eaten all that were here and we're going over to the Bennett place tomorrow to see if there are any there," said Jim.

"I don't think they will get enough," said Mrs. Smith. "You see what a table we set."

"If you get some cottontails, why don't you piece out with prairie dogs? I saw a big town back two miles the way I came and they are the right size now, just like cottontails."

"My ranch 'workhorse' runs for 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ ¢ a mile!"

—says George Stephens, Owner
Lazy J. Ranch, Douglas,
Arizona



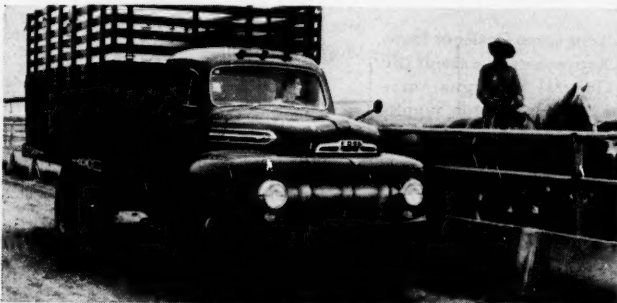
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"Why, I've never heard of anybody eating prairie dogs," said Mrs. Smith. "You've not been here very long, have you?" he questioned. "For if you had, you would have heard about it and you would have eaten prairie dogs."

He turned to me. "Have you ever heard of anybody eating prairie dogs?"

I said, "Yes, I have. At the first ranch that I stayed on in 1900, the owner told me that he and some other men were out surveying land one year, about December 1. They ran out of all food except cornmeal and coffee. Some of the men had been soldiers fighting the Indians on the Plains, and had eaten prairie dogs at that time. These surveyors lived on prairie dog for meat for 10 days and found it good. They said that the meat was as white as chicken." They all looked at me.

"You've all eaten squirrel, I know," said Tobe, "if you came from down in Texas. You boys get your cottontails tomorrow and let's piece out with dogs."

Finally, after the nurse asked all about the dogs and their habits, she said that she was game to eat them, and I said that I was, too. That evening the boys and girls consulted the dictionary and an old zoology book and they agreed with Tobe. They were not dogs, they were squirrels, prairie squirrels; one definition was barking squirrels.

Tobe said, "Didn't you ever hear a tree squirrel bark? Of course, you have. People do not eat them out here unless they have to, but when they do eat them, they find them good. They taste just like squirrel. We have always had so much game here that people did not eat them. If this country keeps settling up the time may come when they will be glad to get them."

The next day the boys and the two dogs, Shep and Ginger, went over to the Bennett place, but the coyotes had been there before them and there were only two cottontails.

At noon we all agreed to go to the prairie dog town at 4 o'clock, when school was out. Tobe said that the prairie squirrels would be out chattering, visiting and working on their mounds.

I asked him, "Don't the rattlesnakes and the owls live with them in the holes?"

"Well, yes," he said, "but they engineer their community pretty well. The rattlesnakes eat young dogs, but the owls eat young snakes. There is going to be an upset in their balance soon, because a lot of people are shooting the owls as they fly from mound to mound. The poor prairie dogs will have a hard time when there are fewer owls."

He told us about two young men who lived on the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad. He said, "These two young fellows had an eye to business. They thought, like some politicians, what you don't know won't hurt you. They got a refrigerator car, dressed and froze prairie dogs and shipped them to Chicago as Texas squirrels. They were doing a land office business. Everybody that ate them came back for more, until some nosy busybody went up there and said they were prairie dogs."

"To tell the truth, they are not. The real prairie dog is the coyote; he lives on the prairie and he is a dog."

That afternoon the nurse and I and all the children that could get into the open top, one-horse buggy, went trotting off to the dog town with the dogs following and the two boys on horses. Tobe made fun of us.

CS-1-51

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"You'll be back here for your Kentucky rifle. If you think that Shep and Ginger can catch them, you'll have another think after you are there a while."

The town was situated on the slope of a dry lake that almost covered a section of land. They had more than half of the slope covered with mounds and it seemed as if the mounds stretched away into the horizon. The ground was hard packed, although there were plenty of grass roots. The dogs kept the grass eaten off.

"Why aren't there ditches for the rain-water to run into the lake like the other side has?" asked the nurse. I couldn't think of any reason. One of the boys said that he had been over there after a rain and the slope was covered with water. The mounds held the water and it didn't run off.

"You see," he said, "they are going to raise all the grass they can right at their doors."

The prairie dogs were out in bunches, but when Shep and Ginger got there they barked shrilly and dived down into their holes. Shep and Ginger ran from hole to hole as the dogs began to pop back out. The two dogs had sport, but pretty soon their tongues were hanging out. They would stop to rest, then one little dog would "sass" them and away they would go. The boys wouldn't give up for a good while, but finally one of them went back to the house for Tobe and his father's rifle.

The nurse said, "Look how pretty they are sitting up with their paws in front of their white breasts. And they just eat grass. I'm going to eat them too, if they get any."

Tobe and the boy soon came into view and he gave instructions, but the boy didn't heed. He shot at one high on a mound and it disappeared.

"You have to shoot them away from the hole."

Since Shep and Ginger had invaded the town and stirred them up, that would be hard to do. Mrs. Smith had told them that they would have to bring at least three. As there wasn't much ammunition, Jim shot at another one and then gave the rifle to Tobe.

At that moment the nurse pointed to the horizon and said, "There are cattle coming."

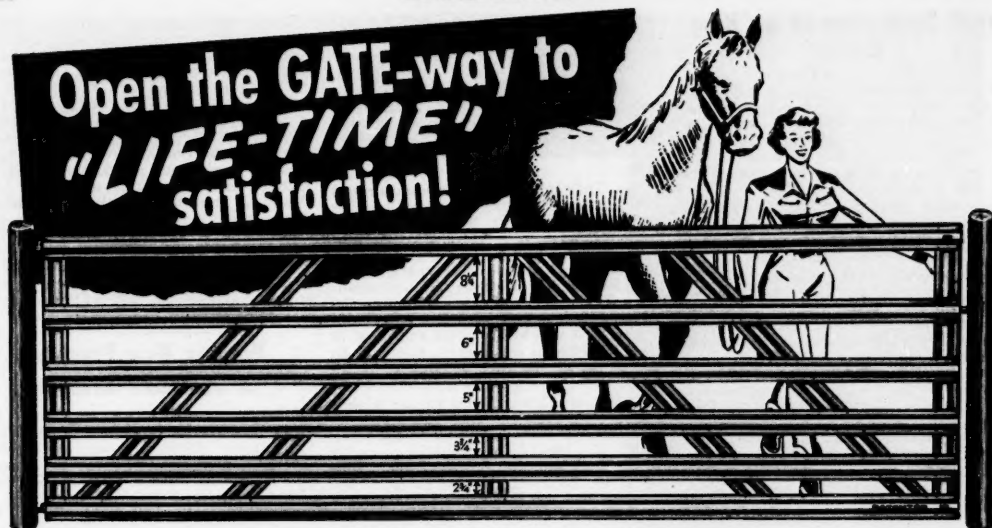
We all laughed and said, "That's dogs in the mirage." Their reflections looked exactly like cattle or horses loping along the horizon.

Tobe carefully sighted and waited until one got out and away from the hole. We got four, but one was old, according to Tobe.

The boys skinned and dressed three. Mrs. Smith put the two cottontails and the three prairie dogs in salt water over night. All were white meat, like young chicken.

The next day they were rolled in flour, peppered and fried like spring chicken. A big platter of the smoking, savory meat was placed at each end of the table. Fifteen people sat down and "licked the platters clean". Some asked for rabbit and others for fried chicken.

I had not eaten rabbit in years, but I had eaten chicken, and it tasted like fried chicken. When people ask me if I have ever eaten prairie dog (perish the thought, it is squirrel!), I am safe in saying that I have, for it would take a much more experienced gourmet than I to distinguish between cottontail rabbit and prairie squirrel prepared like fried spring chicken.



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Brush Eradication on the King Ranch

(Continued from Page 23)

D-8 caterpillar tractors pulling four lines of 400 feet of inch and a quarter cable. The distance between the two tractors varied from 75 to 100 feet. As the tractors moved through the brush, they uprooted the trees with the loop formed by the four cable lines.

The cable was later replaced with 250 feet of two inch anchor chain which kept it from passing over the trees and which had a longer life than the cable.

Following the cable and chain, the funnel dozer was developed for the purpose of plowing the stumps on land cleared by cable and land which had been tree dozed eight or ten years ago where brush was left on the ground. Some of the minor brush had grown to a height of ten feet. The funnel dozer extends from the outside of tracks and funnels brush and logs through the opening of the tractor crank case and inside tractor clearance. It is raised and lowered hydraulically and operates four to six inches from the ground to allow the dirt to sift out and the brush to pass through to be plowed by the eight foot plow. About two and a half acres an hour can be cleared by this combination of the funnel dozer and the plow.

Faster improvement was brought into use with the introduction of the rolling cutter of the Marden Company commonly called the Florida Cutter which was found to be adaptable to loose sandy coastal areas to cut underbrush and hold back regrowth of young mesquites. The brush was left on the sand to prevent the shifting of the soil and at the same time

served to clear the view for working cattle. Likewise weeds and grass would begin to grow and humus could be added to the soil.

This machine operated with two sections of about seven feet in width which overlapped a foot, giving it a jagged spread of about 13 feet. This machine can clear about three or four acres an hour.

The Tournadozer A or mesquite can knock down the brush and plow it under in the same process. The long tube in front was used to knock down the brush. The root plow at the rear of the machine can be increased or decreased in pitch for plowing depths in varying soil conditions. The dozer is operated by butane, develops 750 horsepower, and weighs about 110 tons. It will knock down and plow 19 feet in width in the biggest mesquite on the ranch at the rate of four acres an hour.

The Tournadozer B has rubber wheels rather than the steel ones. This construction makes it more adaptable to the small brush. It is ideal for the running mesquite in the blackland and can clear about four acres an hour. It weighs about 56,000 pounds, has 250 horsepower and pulls a 13 foot plow.

"We are still working," assured Cavazos, "on improving this model by making an in-between model of 450 horsepower on rubber tires and pulling a 16 foot root plow. This is to be used in blackland on running mesquite and is hoped that it will clear about six acres an hour.

"In this experimental process, there have been times I was greatly discouraged, but Mr. Kleberg kept right on planning. What we'd like to figure out is a

machine which cuts the brush, pulverizes it and scatters it over the land—but who doesn't? This would have to be at a lower cost which all ranchers could benefit in by brush eradication.

"In the meantime, we will use the D-2 Caterpillars with a 20 inch shop made root plow for spot grubbing of tree growth brush on fields which have been cleared in previous years. You know, of course, that all of this machinery was designed according to the ideas which have originated on the King Ranch and that means principally Bob Kleberg. The Marden Brush Cutter is the only one which is not all of King Ranch design or origin. In order to make financial ends meet, maybe some one will discover a use commercially for the mesquite."

Perkins New President of Palomino Breeders

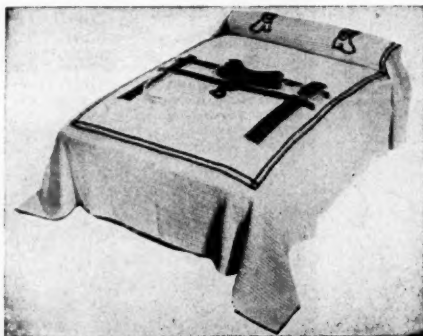
GLEN O. PERKINS, El Cajon, Cal., was elected president of the Palomino Horse Breeders of America at its annual meeting held at Mineral Wells, Texas, June 2. Perkins succeeds Ray L. Moore, Briggsdale, Colo.

Five vice-presidents elected for the year are: F. J. Agner, Finley, Ohio; Leon H. Harms, Albuquerque, N. M.; C. E. Botkins, Abilene, Texas; Miles Hart, Cozad, Neb.; and Howard Harris, Woodstone, N. J.

Dr. H. Arthur Zappe, Mineral Wells, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. He has served the association ever since it was organized, 10 years ago.

The brand is the cattleman's coat of arms. Is yours recorded?

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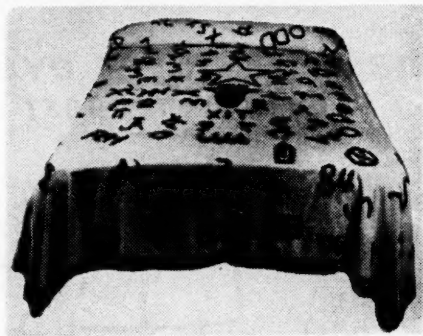


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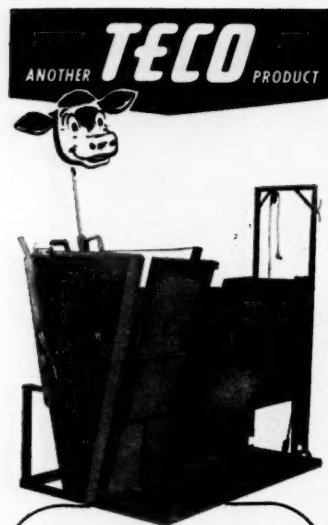
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Be safe—take advantage of volume prices by contracting now for your present and future needs. See your MoorMan—*or* write, wire or 'phone Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. B1-7, Quincy, Ill.



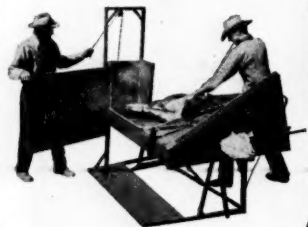
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CHUCKWAGON

By CHARLIE, the cook

"Wal, if'n yew don't like MY cookin' . . . why don't cha eat at thet fancy res-taurant acrost th' street?"



EVER since the Scriptural cowboys of Genesis fanned the coals under the first barbecue—probably in some camp on the plains of Ur—beef has been a mainstay in and on the kitchen ranges of the world.

And those old boys who scorched their pinkies plucking the first prime ribs from the fire really started something—an eternal ambition on the part of all future cooks to take a cut of meat and turn it into something special.

Seems like everybody, ever since, has been working on the theory advanced by a famous gourmet when he remarked: "The discovery of a new dish is more beneficial to humanity than the discovery of a new star."

See what we mean? Anybody can throw a steak on a griddle or a stew in a pot and come up with something palatable, but why stop there when a few simple twists will add new flourishes to the victuals. For instance:

Cut tender sirloin into small individual steaks about half an inch thick. In a pan melt a stick of butter, season with a little salt and pepper and a slight dash of vinegar. Pat steaks with flour and brown lightly on both sides. Take from pan and place on platter. Now mince eight young green onions very fine, put in pan and cook five minutes. Add one-third cup dry red wine, a scant tablespoon of beef extract and reduce over heat to one-half quantity. Make tart with juice of one small lemon, add two teaspoons grated horseradish and one tablespoon chopped parsley. Mix well and pour this gravy over the steaks.

After that—well, the rave notices can be your own.

That old English king who whacked his sword down on a hunk of beef with the words, "I dub thee Sir Loin," wasn't such a smart character after all.

Had he known about the following formula for Brisket with Sauerkraut he might have shown less discrimination and knighted the whole cow.

You'll see what we mean when you try this on your back burners:

INGREDIENTS: One quart sauerkraut, two tablespoons flour, one tablespoon sugar, one teaspoon caraway seeds, three

pounds brisket of beef, one onion, one large sliced potato, pepper.

METHOD: Put half the sauerkraut in large saucepan, sprinkle with flour, sugar and caraway seeds. Add brisket, onion, potato and remaining kraut. Cover with boiling water and cook about two hours or until meat is tender. Remove onion and serve hot. Serves six.

It's easy to be exotic and, at the same time, as simple as ABC. We think we can prove it with Koon Ko Ki, a little culinary prescription which the Koreans, in happier days, liked to whip up for the delight of all concerned. Here's how:

INGREDIENTS: One pound tenderized steak, three tablespoons salad oil, one tablespoon sugar, two tablespoons sesame seed, two tablespoons finely chopped green onions, one clove, finely minced garlic, four tablespoons soy sauce, salt and black pepper to taste.

METHOD: Pour sesame seed into iron skillet and brown over medium fire, stirring constantly. When seeds are brown pour into a bowl, sprinkle with salt, and pound until seeds are crushed. Now—slice steak into thin serving pieces and pour over them two tablespoons salad oil, coating slices on both sides. Then sprinkle with sugar, sesame seed, salt and pepper. Add minced onion, garlic and soy sauce. Mix thoroughly and let meat stand in solution 30 minutes or longer. Then put one tablespoon of oil into frying pan, place over medium flame, and when hot put in steak slices. Fry fast, turning slices until done.

Simple, eh? But strictly oriental—and, we'll testify, habit forming.

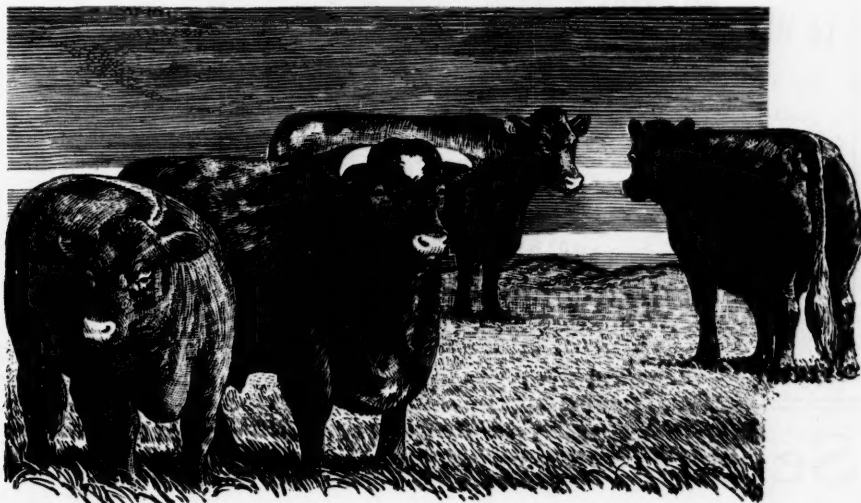
Do you broil? If so, you might be interested in having a cup of this marinade handy on the next occasion:

Mix well one-fourth cup of vinegar, one-fourth cup salad oil, two tablespoons minced onion, one-half teaspoon each of salt and dry mustard, two pinches each of mace, nutmeg and cloves, one-half clove of crushed garlic, about 10 drops of tabasco sauce.

When broiling meat, any kind, baste frequently with this mixture. It'll get the job done.

Why Risk Losses from**SHIPPING FEVER, BLACKLEG,
MALIGNANT EDEMA, ANTHRAX and
OTHER COSTLY PREVENTABLE DISEASES**

**Timely Vaccination Is Your Surest Protection
Against These Killer-Diseases**



It costs less to prevent than to treat many costly diseases such as shipping fever and blackleg. Once such diseases strike, it is virtually impossible to escape losses through death and sickness.

Lederle's low-cost, reliable, and safe bacterins and vaccines include:

BLACKLEG-HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) *B. H.* BACTERIN Lederle* for protection against both blackleg and shipping fever.

BLACKLEG BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) *Lederle* for protection against uncomplicated blackleg.

HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) *Lederle* for protection against shipping fever.

ANTHRAX SPORE VACCINE No. 3 (CARBOZOO*) *Lederle* for protection against anthrax in cattle.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE (Vacuum-Dried) *Lederle* to increase resistance against brucellosis.

For best management practices and disease control procedures, consult your veterinarian.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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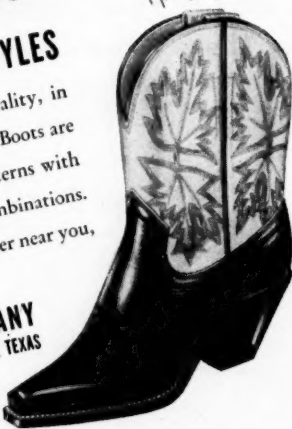
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WHY TASTE? Your TONGUE will prove the SOFTNESS and SMOOTHNESS of "CARBOTEX," the ONLY calcium supplement either you or your livestock can eat RAW, as it is a soft, powdery formation in the ground.

TASTE "CARBOTEX" and all other calcium supplements used in FEED MIXTURES. Let your TONGUE decide on the one most soothing to delicate stomach membranes.

MANUFACTURERS of FEEDS and MINERALS, who use "CARBOTEX," pay a higher price for it, to put a superior calcium supplement in their products. They deserve your patronage.

FEED "CARBOTEX" equal parts with salt, three per cent in mashes, two per cent in other feeds, and it will aid in the prevention of BLOAT, MILK-FEVER, WOOD-EATING, RICKETS, SOFT-SHELL EGGS, etc., when caused by calcium deficiency.

"CARBOTEX" is not made by grinding rocks or shells.

TEXAS CARBONATE COMPANY
FLORENCE, TEXAS

George W. Barnes Retires From Texas A & M

GEORGE W. BARNES, more commonly known as "Stud" Barnes, retired from the staff of Texas A & M College after having served the extension service for 26 years. He will be replaced as District 6 extension agent by J. M. Glover, Jr., who has been Victoria County agent since April, 1947.

Barnes graduated from Texas A & M in 1911 and had devoted approximately 26 of the 40 intervening years to the extension service. He joined the staff in March, 1923, but continuity was interrupted in January, 1930, when he began serving two and a half years with the Federal Farm Board at Washington.

He returned to Texas in July, 1932, and was appointed extension service animal husbandman and continued in that capacity until February, 1948, when he was named district agent for the southwestern area of the state, which embraces 24 counties in the Trans-Pecos country.

Barnes for many years worked directly with cattlemen and 4-H Club boys and girls in bringing out better types of beef cattle. He was considered one of the outstanding judges of beef cattle in the Southwest and was frequently called upon to superintend beef cattle shows at major livestock expositions, including the Fort Worth show.

Glover, who replaces Barnes, is a native of Callahan County and entered the extension service in July, 1940, when he became assistant county agent in Eastland County. In August, 1942, he was transferred to the position of county agent in Mills County. He served in this capacity until February, 1944, when he was transferred to Coleman County. On April 1, 1947, he took the position he now holds in Victoria County.

Arsenic Poisoning Kills Many Southern Cattle

ARSENIC-CONTAINING insecticide dusts, for destruction of boll weevils on cotton, are killing cattle on farms in the South.

Human carelessness is a major factor in the losses, according to a report from southern veterinarians.

Negligent farmers store unused portions of the dusting compounds within reach of animals in barns and sheds, toss "empty" bags, still containing some of the dust, out on fields where cattle may lick or chew them, and in a few cases owners even have added the compound accidentally to feeds. Also, enough of the dust may remain on picked fields to cause poisoning in stock that graze there during fall and winter.

In one survey, arsenic was found in the stomachs of 50 out of 200 cattle examined after death from suspected poisoning.

Death comes too fast to allow treatment when a big dose of the poison is consumed, but prompt treatment may save animals that eat smaller amounts. British Anti-Lewisite, originally developed for wartime poison gas casualties and called BAL for short, is one of the newer means of treatment.

The Cattleman — Subscription rates: One year, \$2; three years, \$5; five years, \$8; foreign, one year, \$4.

The **DREAM DISPERSION**

This great herd of breed-improving Herefords was the dream of Harry Stekoll's life. He envisioned it as the means by which he could become, in a very real sense, the benefactor of the country's beef-cattle industry—the means by which he could leave the country's beef cattle better than he found them.

To that end, he built at Honey Creek Ranch his ideal of a Hereford herd—with practically every animal in it the culmination of some constructive breeder's dream. In a word, it's a DREAM of a herd.

And now, just when the herd had reached the point of a dream come true, it must be scattered in settlement of Mr. Stekoll's estate. The result is that Hereford improvers everywhere will have this last opportunity on October 18 and 19 to share in Mr. Stekoll's dream. They can buy in this DREAM DISPERSION and in so doing help make their own dreams come true.

October 18-19, 1951

Thursday and Friday

of the American Royal Week

Hereford Aristocracy
ON PARADE

HONEY CREEK RANCH
Grove, Okla.

MAKE *Your* DREAMS COME TRUE . . .



MW
LARRY DOMINO

107th

by Larry Domino 50th



400 LOTS

We now have many calves by the MW Larry Domino 107th and they prove him to be a great sire, as we felt he would be when we secured a half-interest in him. The Get and Service of this top sire will be a major attraction in our dispersion. He is owned jointly with Milky Way Hereford Ranch, Phoenix, Arizona.

MW LARRY DOMINO 107th 4984482

Calved January 15, 1947

*Larry Domino 50th 2624412	{ Larry Domino 2085736	{ *Prince Domino Mixer 1458747 Carolyn Domino 1485559 Superior 39th 1193232 Belle Trebloc 56th 1317541
	{ Miss Sturgees 2189954	{ *Dandy Domino 2nd 1090962 Mischieff Lass 15th 1757314
MW Blue Bell 6th 3049626	{ *Colorado Domino 159th 2317433	{ Dandy Domino 102d 1771746 Blue Bell 67th 2068229
	{ *Milky Way Blue Bell 2488816	

*Register of Merit

Hereford Aristocracy
ON PARADE

More Larry Dominos here . .

The **DREAM DISPERSION**
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY OF
HONEY CREEK

... with this Larry Domino Breeding!

MW
LARRY DOMINO
172nd

by Larry Domino 50th



500 HEAD



MW LARRY DOMINO 172d 5474196

Calved May 5, 1948

*Larry Domino 50th 2624412	{ Larry Domino 2085736	{ *Prince Domino Mixer 1458747 Carolyn Domino 1489550 Superior 30th 1193232 Belle Trebloc 56th 1317541 Robertson A 4th 2046656 P. Domineta 57th 2155587 WHR Tommy Domino 18th 1980532 D. L. Blanchard 2d 1941351
MW Lady Anxiety 2d 3460346	{ Miss Sturgess 2189934 MW Anxiety 34th 2972821 *MW Lady 2d 2613155	

*Register of Merit

He was top selling bull at the 1951 Denver Sale at \$25,100 and he is one of the last sons of the immortal "50th", a top individual that should be another great breeding son of Larry Domino "50th". Several females will sell carrying his service. Owned jointly with Par-Ker Ranch, Chelsea, Oklahoma.

.. than any other sale!

Hereford Aristocracy
ON PARADE

OCTOBER 18-19, 1951
AMERICAN ROYAL WEEK
HEREFORDS
Grove, Oklahoma

MAKE *Your* DREAMS COME TRUE . . .



MW
LARRY MIXER

1st

by MW Larry Domino 83rd



400 LOTS

He was 1949 Grand Champion Bull at the American Royal. This bull was leased from Milky Way part of last year for use in our herd. Note that his mother is a Register-of-Merit cow and he is by the "83rd," in service at Milky Way. Some of the good calves in the sale are by this bull.

MW LARRY MIXER 1st 5460686

Calved January 28, 1948

MW Larry Domino 83d 4642444	*Larry Domino 50th 2624412	Larry Domino 2985736 Miss Sturgess 2189934
	MW Donna Dom. 26th 3079233	MW Murdock 10th 2874142 MW Donna Dom. 17th 2715930
*MW Miss Larry 5th 4642459	MW Larry Dom. 36th 3729243	*Larry Domino 50th 2624412 Miss Aster Dom. 36th 2119862
	MW Marietta 4th 3145827	MW Murdock 10th 2874142 Marietta 73d 2374653

*Register of Merit

Hereford Aristocracy

ON PARADE

Top individuals from

The **DREAM DISPERSION**
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY OF
HONEY CREEK

.. with Larry Domino and WHR breeding!

HCR
HELMSMAN
46th C

by WHR Helmsman 3rd



500 HEAD



HCR HELMSMAN 46th C 5231074

Calved September 3, 1947

*WHR Helmsman 3d
3850674

*WHR Proud Principles 9th
3207085

WHR Super Sally 19th
3232232

WHR Wistful 61st
4505880

*WHR Flashy Monogram
2757450

WHR Rosalie 6th
2667795

*WHR Principles Mixer
2629496
WHR Royal Heiress 112th
2637704
WHR Super Domino 20th
2462654
WHR Patricia 16th
2417116
*Prince Domino C.
1565007
WHR Flashy Belle 23rd
2462655
Rupert Domino
1545011
WHR Belle D 65th
2250474

*Register of Merit

A truly great young sire that is backed by pre-potent ancestors. Note the Register-of-Merit animals in his pedigree. His calves are outstanding. Be sure to see his calves that sell and the females that sell carrying his service.

America's top blood lines

Hereford Aristocracy
ON PARADE

OCTOBER 18-19, 1951
AMERICAN ROYAL WEEK
HEREFORDS

Grove, Oklahoma

MAKE *Your* DREAMS COME TRUE . . .
 at the dispersion of this dream herd of Herefords



**TT
ARISTOCRAT**

1st

by TT Triumphant



Hereford Aristocracy
ON PARADE

He was first prize summer bull calf at the 1947 Denver Show and his sire was Champion at same show. He has done an excellent job for us in our herd and we feel certain you will like his daughters we have added to our breeding herd that sell.

TT ARISTOCRAT 1st 4940199

Calved May 1, 1946

TT Triumphant
4754228

*WHR Triumph Dom. 45th

2591121

Fairholm Lass 50th

2193632

Markette 45th
4109788

Mark Donald

3020555

Lady Donald 34th

2794373

WHR Royal Dom. 51st

2123530

Brande Domineta 113th

1980584

Domino 93d

1896124

Bonnie

1656528

Donald Domino 16th

2538938

Miss Mark 34th

2350107

Donald Domino

2041990

Dona Hartland

2105849

*Register of Merit

400 LOTS ★ 500 HEAD

RESERVE YOUR CATALOG, NOW. WRITE TODAY

OCTOBER 18 and 19

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
 OF AMERICAN ROYAL WEEK

HONEY CREEK RANCH
Grove, Okla.

The Origin and Domestication of Bos Indicus

(Continued from Page 18)

tions of his own based on evidence which is partially provided.

Pilgrim's tracing of the evolution of Boselophinae and Bovinae are not based on only one or two items, but rather on a considerable number such as: cross-section of the horn-core; torsion of the horn-core; situation of the horn-core; torsion of the horn-core; situation of the horn-cores; divergence of the horn-cores; the frontal bone; the supra-orbital foramina and pits; the lachrymal bone and fossa; the premaxilla; the parietal bone; the temporal crests of the parietal; the occipital bones; the basiocranium; the palatal bone and the vomer; the dentition; and the metapodials.

Based on a study of such factors as these, he concludes that Propleptobos is not likely to have been the direct ancestor of any of the Bovinae, but that it is nearer to Taurina than any known primitive form. Between early Middle Pliocene and early Pleistocene there is no fossil material for tracing the evolution, but the common ancestral source of bison, yak, bibos, and bos seems to have been found in late Middle Pliocene or possibly early Upper Pliocene. In order to simplify the evolution of Bos from this common ancestral source, the other bovines in the group need to be delimited as being separate species.

In crossing either Bos taurus or Bos indicus with the yak the hybrid males are sterile¹⁰ as are also the backcrosses¹⁰ to either parent type. (There may be extremely few exceptions to the latter cross with Bos indicus.) On crossing Bos taurus with American Bison the hybrid males are sterile as are also most backcrosses¹⁰ while only one offspring from a Bos indicus-American Bison crossing has been reported.¹⁰ Thus, both yak and bison should be separated from Bos.

Separating Bibos from Bos represents somewhat more of a problem and the former was long classified as Bos based on adult studies, until it was found that the two could readily be distinguished as embryos and young animals. Having thus segregated the other species from Bos, some would refuse to go further and separate Bos indicus from Bos taurus, but the great number of marked differences (previously listed) and particularly those involving vertebrae, gestation period, horns, and skulls, would certainly favor this distinction. Moreover, this distinction has become commonly accepted. In addition, there is a hybridization factor which might be involved in this matter. The cross of the Bos taurus male on the Bos indicus blooded female invariably produces a considerably more vigorous hybrid than the reverse cross. This is partially attributable to the Brahman blooded female being a superior mother, but the contrast in weight gain of the two hybrids seems too great for so simple an explanation, and the weight advantage is maintained and even increased beyond the weaning period.

Average Weights¹¹

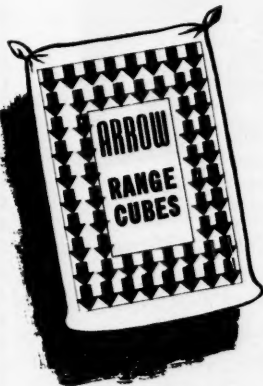
Weaning Time	2½ Yrs.	Calves From—
460 lbs.	965 lbs.	Brahman-Hereford cows (sired by Hereford)
360 lbs.	837 lbs.	Hereford cow (sired Brahman-Hereford)
330 lbs.	797 lbs.	Hereford cow (sired Hereford)

The great diversity of breeds, concentration of a large proportion of the world's cattle, a high degree of localized

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Highly palatable Arrow Range Cubes help get your stock to market weeks sooner . . . pounds heavier! There's no feed waste—thanks to the cube form.

All feed requirements including vitamins A and D, minerals and quality proteins are properly balanced in every bag. Build top quality meat with Arrow Range Cubes.

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...for the control of ticks, lice and flies.

Fly Repellent and Wound Dressing
... helps heal open sores ... useful after dehorning and castrating

Phenothiazine Drenches
...for the control of intestinal parasites

Screwworm Smear EQ 3-35
...in the handy, flat, pocket-size bottle

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Ask your local dealer or write to Safe-Way Farm Products Co.
2519 East 5th Street, Austin, TEXAS

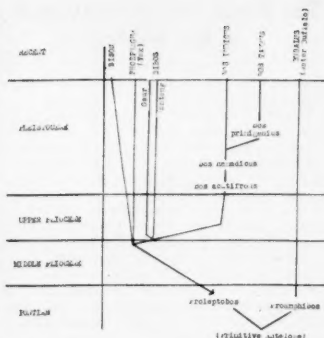


Fig. 2. Suggested lineage of *Bos indicus* with associated kin.

(Modified and expanded from *Paleontologia Indica*, New Series Vol. XXVI, Memoir No. 1, Pilgrim, Guy E., "The Fossil Bovidae of India," Delhi, 1939.)

adaptation, and fossil evidence are all suggestive of the origin of *Bos indicus* in India or possibly adjacent areas. An examination of historical and archaeological evidence by Phillips led him to suggest broad migration routes* of *Bos taurus* and *Bos indicus* which if traced back are suggestive of a considerably larger area of possible origin. This might be somewhere between the east end of the Mediterranean and the east coast of present French Indo China, and to the south of a line extending from the Himalayas to the southern end of the Caspian Sea. Since almost all students of the subject would agree that *Bos* (including *Bos indicus*) probably originated within this quite large area, or just beyond its borders, it seems worthwhile to consider possibilities of a more precise location within this area.

Although *Bos indicus* has undoubtedly undergone considerable modification since its origin, nevertheless there are certain characteristics of the present-day animals which are possibly suggestive of its earliest habitat. The numerous and interrelated means of combating high temperatures (listed previously) are too complex to have evolved in a brief time. Moreover, the number of these characteristics would seem more than ample to meet extreme heat in arid lands where evaporation is quite significant in cooling. Thus, early life or possibly origin in an area with periods of both high heat and humidity can possibly be inferred. A combination of other characteristics of *Bos indicus* also contribute to this theory of origin in a tropical or subtropical habitat with both wet and dry periods.

Schneider's years of experience and close study of *Bos indicus* in India has led him to accept the hump as primarily a survival device which seems quite probable. Such a device would hardly seem necessary without drought periods. Moreover, the ability of *Bos indicus* to utilize harsh, fibrous forage may be further indicative of long experience with droughty conditions. *Bos indicus* also is apparently

*"The aurochs cattle spread over middle and northern Europe, including Russia, while the Zebu cattle spread over southern Asia, along the northern shore of the Mediterranean, and over Africa." (Phillips, Ralph W., "Adaptability of Cattle to Tropical and Subtropical Climates," *The Cattleman*, June, '46, p. 17.)

*Probably has been modified and possibly enlarged by man for use with a yoke.

Make Short Work of Pink Eye!



SULMET*

Sulfamethazine *Lederle*
TINTED
EMULSION

Quickly Stops Growth of Bacteria, Saves Time and Money

Bland and Soothing

Effective and Protective

Prompt action is called for when farm animals show indications of eye infections. SULMET Sulfamethazine Tinted Emulsion *Lederle*, in the new plastic squeeze bottle, helps to control quickly pink eye (keratitis), a bacterial eye infection common in livestock.

SULMET Sulfamethazine, the all-purpose sulfa, is famous for its prompt and effective action against many costly bacterial infections that formerly took serious toll among farm animals. In emulsion form, SULMET is easy to administer, time-saving, and its color permits immediate identification of treated animals.

Used before infection is seriously established, one treatment usually is sufficient. In severe infections, 2- or 3-day treatments may be necessary.

If there is any evidence of general infection or septicemia, such as increased temperature, SULMET Sulfamethazine OBLETS* or Powder should be given by mouth or injections of SULMET Sodium Sulfamethazine Solution Injectable** given, in addition to local eye treatments.

This product must be administered in accordance with our package literature, preferably under the direction of a veterinarian.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**Dispensed by, or on the prescription of, a veterinarian.



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New York 20, N. Y.



It instantly kills the dangerous screw worms which infest cuts or wounds, prevents infection of cuts and abrasions, and promotes healing. Stainless and smooth . . . clean and easy to use. To protect your animals from dangerous screw worm infection, ask your dealer for DR. ROGERS' SCREW WORM SMEAR No. 215, made under the personal supervision of Dr. R. L. Rogers, eminent veterinarian. Also available are Smears No. 62 and EQ-335.

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They are

**THE BACKBONE OF AMERICA'S
SYSTEM OF MARKETING LIVE STOCK**

**KANSAS CITY IS ONE OF THE NATION'S
LEADING CENTRAL MARKETS**

Kansas City Stock Yards Company

quite capable of maintaining itself despite considerable variation in the protein-carbohydrate ratio¹ which might imply an early environment having both wet and dry periods. The long loose pendulous underlines which almost seem excessive are suggestive of at least brief early periods of humidity combined with high temperatures which would favor animals with the maximum total surface for release of body heat. This idea of a habitat with a period of abundant precipitation is somewhat supported also by the amount of oily skin secretion which does aid in repelling heavy rainfall. However, the feet of only one breed of *Bos indicus* are capable of withstanding any extended period of exposure to waterlogged conditions such as the water buffalo can. Thus, these characteristics of *Bos indicus* may well suggest quite long familiarity with an environment having periods of extreme heat, humidity and drouth, and may indicate the type of area of origin. Thus, if the general area accepted by almost all students for the origin of *Bos* is valid, the actual area of origin of *Bos indicus* is most probably in India or the continental area to the east.

Involved in the origin and early development of *Bos* are the immediate ancestors of *Bos indicus* and *Bos taurus*, and the problem of sequence of their origins.

The Upper Pliocene species of *Bos* do show a closer resemblance to *Bibos* than to the living form of *Bos* which leads to the conclusion that probably the ancestor of *Bos* in the Middle Pliocene would prove inseparable from the genus *Bibos*. Pilgrim believed that *Bibos gaurus* and *Bibos banteng* both in the embryonic structure of the parietal, and in the shape and position of the horns represent a less progressive type than either living or extinct forms of *Bos taurus*, or the Pleistocene *Bos primigenius*. Furthermore, the living species of *Bibos* appear to be survivals of a form which would be the common ancestor of *Bos* and *Bibos*. Thus, we can conclude that *Bos namadicus* lies some way distant from the point where the lineages of *Bos* and *Bibos* diverge. This indicates the route of origin of *Bos* from an early ancestral form of *Bibos* (see Fig. 2), as deduced by Pilgrim from his own fossil studies and the examination of those of other recognized students.

Until better and more complete fossil materials are available, this seems the most acceptable lineage route based on his rather impartial examination of practically all major materials applicable to this subject at the time of his writing. He places *Bos acutifrons* between some early ancestral form of *Bibos* and *Bos namadicus*, and directly ancestral to the latter. *Bos namadicus* in turn is rather clearly the ancestor of both *Bos indicus* and *Bos taurus*¹ and both these forms apparently evolved in the early Pleistocene. But answers concerning the questions as to which form appeared first, and whether they had different centers of origins are rather obscured. The writer was unable to find anyone who pre-

¹Pilgrim indicates that *Bos namadicus* differs from *Bos primigenius* as follows:

1. Skull more contracted between horn-cores and orbits.
2. Temporal fossae generally indenting the occipital somewhat more deeply.
3. The extent to which the supra-cristal overhangs the infra-cristal portion of the occiput.
4. Commonly ovate cross-section of horn-core.
5. Horn-cores less evenly twisted anti-clockwise and extend in front of the face to a much greater degree.
6. The premaxillae tend to be closer to the nasals.
7. The occipitals tend to be somewhat higher.
8. Temporal fossae tend to indent the occiput somewhat more deeply.

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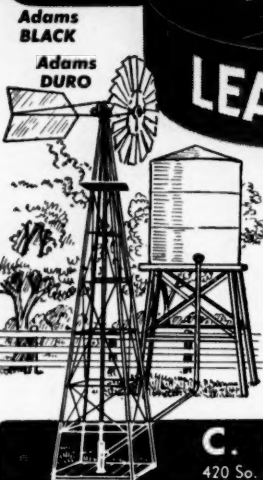
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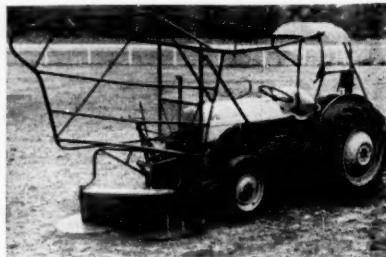
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sented a clear case for *Bos indicus* being older than *Bos primigenius*, but such a conclusion seems justified on the following bases: The close relationship between the adult characteristics of *Bos indicus* and *Bibos*—the latter being recognized as a primitive type; the considerably smaller divergence of horn cores and the greater variety of horn types with many primitive forms; the shorter skulls; the fact that numerous records of humped bulls are found throughout all of the strata of the Mohenjodaro site; and the nilgai-like markings still found on some *Bos indicus*. Another factor which may or may not bear reference here is the longer gestation period. If *Bos indicus* is accepted as older, then any possible problem of dual centers of origin is largely circumvented, and *Bos primigenius* surely must have been derived from some form of *Bos indicus* in early Pleistocene.

Domestication.

Any consideration of the time and place of domestication of *Bos indicus* involves the matter of which form of *Bos* was first domesticated. In the lowest layer at the Anau site there is no evidence of a domesticated animal. However, in the layer just above this, a domesticated form of *Bos* is found which is believed to be that of *Bos namadicus*.² If this identification is correct and the animal was domesticated, then it may well be the oldest record we have of a domesticated *Bos*.³ If this is the oldest domesticated form, then the domestication of *Bos indicus* and *Bos primigenius* surely must have been largely a transfer, and perhaps an improvement of domestication techniques applied to these other forms at a somewhat later date.

Further examination of domestication necessitates some understanding as to just what is involved in domestication. Some definitions of domestication have involved such ideas as: being kept by or living with man; naturalized, made fond of home; and brought under human control. These, in themselves, are not adequate.

"... Francis Galton, an English anthropologist, in 1865, stated that hardness, inborn liking for man, comfort-loving, usefulness, breeding freely in captivity, and ease of tending were characteristics of domesticated animals. Forde, another Englishman, in his book, 'Habitat, Economy, and Society' (1934), added gregariousness (sociability) and docility to Galton's list. W. H. Brewer, in 'Cyclopedia of American Agriculture' (1912), stated that domesticated animals breed freely in captivity for an infinite number of generations, thrive under artificial conditions; and are tame (i.e., their instincts are modified or lost and their mental capacities for education changed). D. A. Means concludes that 'If an animal depends upon man for its food, if it breeds while in captivity, if it needs to be artificially sheltered from the stress of weather, if it is obedient to the wishes of its owner, it may be said to be domesticated.' (Science, 1918)."⁴

It is noteworthy that Galton's "hardiness" is nearly the opposite of Means' "artificial shelter from the stress of weather," and other disparities can be found. Also, the matters of ancestral lineage, how the ancestors behaved in the wild, and how readily and successfully they could return to the wild state have been largely overlooked.

Allan has worked out a definition of domestication based on what would con-

²Perhaps 8,000 years ago or more.

³Domesticated forms also found at Hissar site south of Anau.

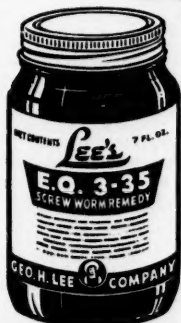


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stitute a perfectly domesticated animal: "The perfectly domesticated animal would be one coming from sources having a high degree of family organization, requiring no confinement to keep it with us; being much changed in form from its ancestors; having lived with man for a long period of time; breeding well; and unable to become feral."¹

This definition has the advantage of making it possible to consider the degree to which an animal has been domesticated as based on standards of social characteristics; confinement needed; changes in form; length of domestication; reproduction; and success in going wild. As to whether modern *Bos indicus* or *Bos taurus* has a greater degree of domestication is quite debatable, but in at least three of these items there is a marked difference between the two.

Social characteristics: *Bos indicus* much more gregarious than British breeds,² (which can be considered as representative of *Bos taurus*).

Reproduction: *Bos indicus* bulls are extremely reluctant to serve in the presence of man and strongly resent hand aid.³

Success in going wild: Feral animals have been found in Formosa⁴ and reportedly there are successful instances in India.

These three differences would seem to indicate that *Bos indicus* has come less completely under the dominance and subjugation of man.

Although thus far there is relatively little evidence to support the earlier domestication of *Bos indicus* than *Bos primigenius*, it does seem likely. This would be especially true if *Bos namadicus* was the first *Bos* domesticated, and *Bos primigenius* was really derived from an early form of *Bos indicus* (as in Fig. 2). Deductions drawn from the closely allied *Bibos* lead in diverse directions as relatively few gaur have ever been successfully domesticated, while domesticated banteng at one time was the major source of beef for Singapore.¹ Perhaps a combination of theories by Allan and Fox is worthy of mention. Allan⁵ intimates that some writer on soils had worked out the possibility that the mineral deficient soils of south-central Asia produced gentler races of cattle (probably Brahman) and hence more easily domesticated. If this is combined with the ideas regarding male hormones by Fox,¹⁰ then perhaps it might be postulated that mineral deficient soils might make the early male *Bos indicus* more susceptible to earlier domestication than the early *Bos primigenius*. Some credence is perhaps added to this by the fact that, contrary to popular opinion, with proper handling, *Bos indicus* bulls are frequently the ones most completely trustworthy around man today.²

Although the methods of early domestication of cattle are unknown, it is strongly to be suspected that the first domestication was largely associated with young animals. Perhaps the gregarious nature of these animals was taken advantage of by corralling the herds in primitive stockades or steep-sided valleys, with fences, and the young segregated and in turn used for breeding stock which would become quite familiar with man. Over several generations, the social structure of "cow society" might have been so altered as to make possible the substitution of man as master replacing the authority of the former natural herdsman—the dominant male. Perhaps the success of such a system was enhanced by a selection of cows which were



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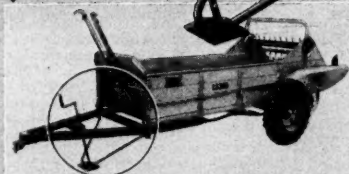
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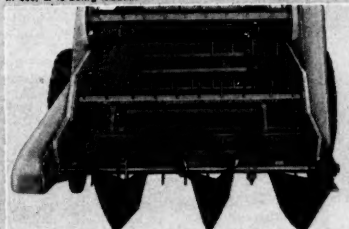
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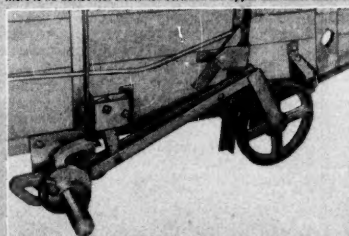
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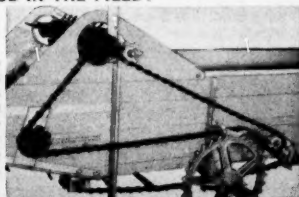


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originally low in the "social register" of the original domineering cow social system, and in a newly constituted herd it would be possible for some of them to climb in social prestige, though under the new master—man. These herd ties are apparently quite strong today in both confined and feral herds. Family ties, however, seem largely to have been limited to the strong tie between mother and calf. (This tie is particularly strong with Brahman cattle today.)

Once corralled, the technique may not have only involved selection of young, but quite probably also included elimination of many of the most vicious animals (particularly males) and a starvation technique of subjugation.

"In the large island of Formosa, for example, there are feral herds (of Zebu), no doubt originally imported from China, on which corralling is practiced to this day: 'A wooden stockade is erected with four sides in one of which is left a door. The cattle are driven towards it until they all enter, when the gate is shut on them and they are barred in and left to starve. They are afterwards by degrees nattered and bridled, and treated to fodder and beans until they have become not different to domestic cattle' (Swinhoe)."

Whatever the means of domestication, it seems reasonable to believe that the animals must have been secured in numbers sufficient for the establishment and perpetuation of the herd, and that the confinement area was sufficiently limited as to necessitate the supplying of considerable feed and forage.

The possible reasons for domestication of *Bos indicus* fall largely into two broad groups—first those associated with mysticism and religious ceremonials, and those associated with directly utilitarian usages. Though quite difficult to prove conclusively, it seems highly probable that the first of these was the major reason for earliest domestication. Primitive man was not rationalistic as judged by modern standards, but rather was emotional, imaginative, and impulsive. So that it seems vain to seek for rational motives for earliest domestication of cattle. Primitive man frequently endowed the wild creatures with a spirit similar to his own and often adopted them into his religious worship, placing his tribe under their protection. Mysticism and religion seem to be a most consistent use with the early possessors of cattle. "Cattle came to symbolize divine guidance, invincibility in war, and finally fertility and immortality." Possibly even divination was involved as several ancient tribes inhabiting Korea and Manchuria formerly had a system of divination from the hoofs of cattle and horses and the bones of oxen. At any rate, earliest domestication seems closely tied to mysticism and religion, with sacrificial animals also supplying meat for ceremonial feasts. Hides and bones may have also been interlinked with ceremonials as well as possibly supplying utilitarian needs.

"That the bull and the cow have often been regarded as embodiments and even gods of fertility is well known. . . . It was perhaps the wish to enlist the magical fertilizing force believed to inhere in the ox-kind rather than to secure the aid of their physical strength which led to their association with the operations of early agriculture. . . . The intimate connection of the ox-drawn plow with religious ideology suggests the query whether it was not itself actually of priestly origin, and first employed in the production of sacred crops, destined for ceremonial uses. . . . Mesopotamian cylinder seals display the

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IN
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AUGUST, 1951

plowman garbed as a priest; or they show the plow in association with astral symbols or being offered to a seated god or goddess of agriculture."¹⁷

Thus, mysticism and religion surely must have played the dominant role in earliest domestication with the earliest use for plowing being primarily related to ceremonial purposes. These uses were in turn followed over a long period of time by the many utilitarian uses of Brahman blooded cattle including such unique ones as cavalry animals and shepherds, and sentry duty.

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World Cattle Numbers Are on the Increase

CATTLE raisers of the world had more cattle than ever before on January 1, 1951, according to foreign relations officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Largest gains have been in North America, principally the United States, and in eastern Africa.

Cattle numbers in Asia are almost up to the average before the war, but have not changed much in the past year. Some gains have been shown in Iran, Japan, the Philippines, but about the same in China and India.

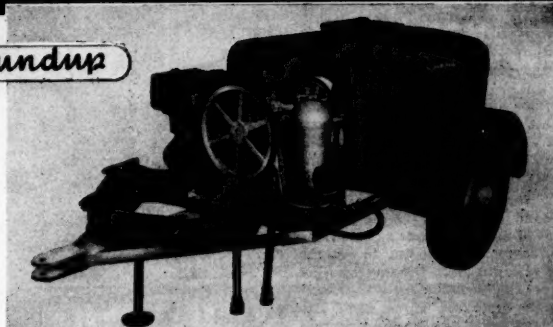
Cattle numbers in Russia are still somewhat below pre-war, but the trend there is upward too. Except for the drought-stricken countries in Southeastern Europe, better pastures and feed enough these past three years have enabled about half the countries in Europe to build herds back to or above what they were before the war. The specialists look for some leveling off in numbers in Europe this year.

Ethiopia, the largest cattle-raising country of Africa, made substantial gains in numbers this past year. Favorable feed and forage in Australia has also boosted cattle production there above prewar.

Foot-and-mouth will limit cattle development in Colombia and Venezuela in 1951, but breeders in Argentine are rebuilding their herds. Canada's supply of feed-grains should permit expansion of herds this year. In Mexico and the United States, numbers are already about one-fourth above prewar and further important gains are expected this year.

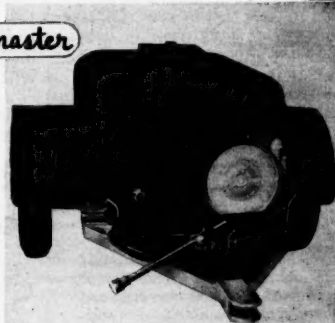
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Ready action in the Rowland Roundup. Powerful, sturdy and efficient. 6-HP motor handles 7 gallon per minute Duplex pump at 400 to 500 pounds pressure without effort. 150 gallon treated tank, car width axle. Two 50 Ft. high pressure hose and two Deluxe Trigger nozzles. Complete and ready to go on any size herd. A popular firefighter in the ranching field. Available in trailer or skid.

Spraymaster



The Rowland Spraymaster is a work-horse twin of the Roundup model, differing only in that it is powered and equipped for single hose spraying. 4-HP motor and 4 gallon per minute Duplex pump at 400 to 500 pounds pressure. Neat, durable and goes anywhere. Available in trailer or skid.



UTILITY

Our Utility model is an all purpose economy Sprayer. 75 gal. tank, 3 gallons per minute Duplex Plunger pump, 1½-HP Engine, 50 Ft. high pressure hose, adjustable nozzle for fog or stream. Available in trailer or skid.

Best Tractor Sprayer on the market. 400 lb. pressure, 5 minute hook-up. Livestock, trees, weeds or fires.



TRACTOR SPRAYER

Rowland Sprayers lead the field in direct sales.

1. National reputation for quality and price.
2. Cheaper because we sell direct.
3. Prompt service on repairs and parts.

Write for descriptive literature.

ROWLAND & GORDON CO.



Seems like lots of friends of mine in this cattle raisin' business have been worried about controls and the uncertainty for the future, some mighty interesting comments on this problem in the newspapers.

Found out that an old range ridin' buddy of mine had made an excursion back east so I went out to get the dope straight from the guy who got it from the horse's mouth. I can't remember his exact words, but I can say I gathered the impression that he's afraid we're facing the thing that always happens whenever there's an uncertain market. He thinks there are gonna be somewhat larger herds on the range. How long they might be larger I don't know, but I do know it adds a heap of worrying to my usual stewin' and fussin'.

It's like this: If there are going to be more animals than usual on your spread for this time of year, you've got just that many more to keep healthy and gaining. !!!

One of the sneakiest rustlers of meat poundage I worry about at this season is pinkeye—inflamed eyeball and eyelid with lots of eye watering. As it gets worse, the animal becomes blind and can't feed or find water easily. You can darn near see dollar bills melt off. If it gets hold in a big herd, there's a fat wad of foldin' money being lost every day.

If you heeded Ol' Bull's advice last month and got some "Handy-Spray" Trisulfanol, I'm not worrying one bit about you. If you didn't—I'm worryin'. Even if your critters don't get pinkeye (hope not), Trisulfanol's good stuff for helping heal open wounds. You'll use it up profitably in no time.

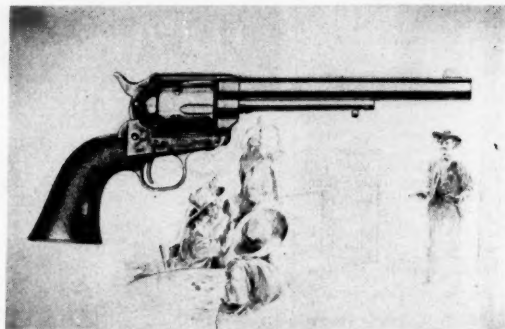
In fact, so many have been using Trisulfanol that Cutter has brought out a new "Big Herd" economy size 110 cc. complete with handy sprayer just like the smaller 40 cc. size. Your Cutter vet supplier should have this new "Big Herd" size in stock by now.

One of the most satisfying things about working for you and Cutter is that there's not one product—not one—I tell you about that won't pay you to use.

See you next month.

Ol' Bull

CUTTER LABORATORIES
Berkeley, California



The Old Six-Shooter

By E. A. BRININSTOOL

The old six-shooter was a dandy,
A relic of the good old days,
Dear to the cowboy, cool and sandy,
It saved his life in countless ways!

That good old gun—the single-action
Was every old cow-puncher's pet,
And brought him heaps of satisfaction
When in a scrimmage you can bet!

In more than one wild frontier battle,
It gave his enemies a jolt,
When he would make the welkin rattle
With music from his trusty Colt!

It never needed much attention—
It could be slammed around a lot;
But when things called for intervention
You bet 'twas Johnny-on-the-spot!

In days upon the frontier border
When "bad men" came to town for fun,
The Sheriff maintained law and order
With his old trusty Colt six-gun!

Its deadly bullets pricked the bubble
That once spelled Romance in the West.
Its name spelled "Peace" in days of
trouble
And many an outbreak is suppressed.

When dogs of war were loudly growling,
And there was danger lurking near,
And enemies abroad were prowling,
The six-gun stood without a peer!

So here's a toast to it forever,
Let's dip the goblet, everyone—
To that old pal that failed us never—
The tried and trusty Colt six-gun!

Grand National Beef Judges Are Announced

SOME of the outstanding beef cattle authorities in the nation will award the honors at this year's Grand National Livestock Exposition, October 26-November 4, it was disclosed with announcement of the judges and judging program for the great Pacific Coast classic.

Highlighted by the Golden Gate National Hereford Show and Sale, this year's Grand National will have the greatest beef show in its history, it was predicted by Nye Wilson, secretary-manager of the Cow Palace. The great Hereford sale will be held at 10 a. m., Wednesday, October 31.

Wilson also expects a fine showing of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle. The bonnie blacks will also have a great auction in the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association Breeding Cattle Sale at 1:30 p. m., Thursday, November 1.

The list of judges follows:

Individual Fat Cattle—Alex McDougal, Davis, Cal.

Hereford Breeding Cattle—William J. Ross, Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Cattle—Phil Ljungdahl, manager, Sunbeam Farms, Miami, Okla.

Shorthorn Breeding Cattle—L. H. Rochford, president, Tejon Ranch Co., Bakersfield, Cal.

Hereford Sale Cattle—Hereford Breeders.

Pens of Three Registered Bulls and Heifers—William J. Ross.

Carloads and Pens of Feeder Cattle—H. A. McDougal, McDougal Livestock Co., Inc., Collinsville, Cal.; L. H. Rochford; Prof. Vard M. Shepard, California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Carloads of Fat Cattle—James Langston, Armour & Co., South San Francisco, Cal., and H. A. McDougal.

The judging program follows:

Sunday, October 28, (Half Day Judging in Main Arena) 9 a. m.—Individual fat steers; Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus sale cattle; 1:30 p. m., pens of three registered bulls and heifers, Stock Yards.

Monday, October 29, 9 a. m.—Individual fat steers, Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle, Main Arena; 12 noon, grand champion fat steer or heifer, Main Arena; 1:30 p. m., carloads of fat cattle, Stock Yards.

Tuesday, October 30, 9 a. m.—Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle, Main Arena; 1:30 p. m., pens and carloads of feeder cattle, Stock Yards.

Wednesday, October 31, 9 a. m.—Shorthorn breeding cattle, Main Arena.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

IT PAYS TO FEED...

Paymaster

BULL-BUCK-HORSE FEED

Paymaster Bull-Buck-Horse Feed is the *practical* conditioning feed, expertly formulated to preserve potency and induce sound, rapid gains. This all-round ration is chock-full of energy-producing, vigor-stimulating ingredients that provide a complete formula when fed with plenty of good roughage. And for extra feeding benefits, Paymaster Bull-Buck-Horse Feed is fortified with DYNAMIN, Paymaster's specially-developed source of extra vitamin-mineral elements.

Paymaster

BULL-BUCK-HORSE FEED PAYS OFF

Because . . .

BULLS, BUCKS AND STALLIONS are helped to top condition for quick, sure breeding . . . maximum vigor and fertility . . . good body weight;

MARKET CATTLE are helped to gain quickly and economically . . . Paymaster keeps cattle eating, is a tonic for lazy appetites;

BROOD MARES get their exacting feed requirements during gestation and nursing . . . Paymaster is excellent for maintaining body weight and increases ability to foal;

DRAFT HORSES AND MULES get energy-packed feed for day-long work. Paymaster is a "cooling" feed that promotes water consumption, is mildly laxative, helps teams do longer hours of work.

Paymaster Bull-Buck-Horse Feed is the ideal all-around conditioner for service; its variety of ingredients make it palatable for steady feeding and help build and maintain a fine body and sleek coat. And when you're fitting for show, feed Paymaster Fitting Ration, another complete supplement designed to produce a smooth, mellow quality fat and soft finish that arouses the admiration of judges and buyers.

See your Paymaster Feed Dealer for your supplies of Paymaster Bull-Buck-Horse Feed, and remember . . . there's a Paymaster Feed for every feeding need. Look for the store with the Green and Yellow Stripes; that's the sign of your Paymaster Dealer.

Tune in Paymaster Noonday News over your favorite Radio Station. Hear Mr. Paymaster with latest weather and market reports and news about you and your friends. Check your radio log and tune in Mr. Paymaster . . . Mondays through Fridays.

WESTERN COTTON OIL CO.

Abilene, Texas

makers of *Paymaster* FEEDS

HERE'S WHY TOP BREEDERS USE THE CATTLEMAN to sell horses!

The following facts about The Cattleman Horse Issue . . . the GREAT HORSE ISSUE of AMERICA, are reasons why top breeders use this great medium to sell their horses. In the same way, these facts are also reasons why YOU can profitably use The Cattleman Horse Issue to sell YOUR horses.

● **PRESTIGE** . . . in September, 1951, The Cattleman will publish its 13th annual Horse Issue. These many years devoted to establishing the horse in his rightfully highly respected position in the eyes of the general public have brought a range land prestige to The Cattleman Horse Issue enjoyed by no other publication. Your ad in this issue places your own sales message on a high level that inspires confidence in the quality of your horses.

● **COVERS** . . . The beautiful, natural color pictures on the covers of The Cattleman Horse Issue are unique in the field of livestock publications and place The Cattleman Horse Issue out in front in this respect. Advertisers who use The Cattleman are usually the ones who are "out in front."

● **CONTENT** . . . The interesting editorial features about horses and the messages of horse breeders in The Cattleman Horse Issue constitute a highly esteemed and desired package of horse literature and up-to-date breeder information. Information about your own horses in America's greatest horse issue is a very sound and economical way to publicize them.

● **SIZE** . . . For the past four years The Cattleman Horse Issue has had 240 or more pages. Such a large volume as this devoted principally to the horse certainly places this publication in a class by itself and brings credit to the horse and the advertisers of horses.

● **CIRCULATION** . . . The Cattleman Horse Issue is delivered to more than 30,000 subscribers, which means by conservative estimate over 100,000 readers. These black and white figures alone are very impressive, but the thing that is really significant about The Cattleman circulation is the KIND of folks that ARE the 30,000 subscribers and the 100,000 readers. They are BUYERS of horses because they are USERS of horses. This large group includes practically all major Quarter Horse Breeders. Thus your ad is read not only by the BIG, consuming, horse market (commercial ranchers) but also by the suppliers of that market (breeders).

● **ADVANTAGES TO ADVERTISERS** . . . The advantages to advertisers of horses in The Cattleman Horse Issue may be described briefly as the sum total of ALL of the facts that make this issue . . . THE GREAT HORSE ISSUE OF AMERICA. The advertiser's message about his own horses in this highly regarded publication is presented along with other breeders' ads in a volume that readers READ! They KEEP it, and they REFER BACK to it throughout the years. In this way the active life of your ad in this issue is prolonged many, many months.

★ ADVERTISING SERVICE FREE

The Cattleman maintains a very competent staff to assist advertisers who desire help in making up their ads. The service of this trained staff is available to you without additional charge. Address: The Cattleman, 410 East Weatherford, Fort Worth 2, Texas.

AMERICA'S TOP

Western Horse Breeders

The following is a list of horse breeders who, through their advertising in The Cattleman Horse Issue in the past four years have helped to build the prestige enjoyed by America's Horse of today. Although some of the breeders listed are retired and some have passed on, their names are listed here because each one has contributed to furthering the cause of the horse in our modern, machine age. Most of America's top horse breeders use The Cattleman annually to deliver information about their horses to America's greatest group of horse owners and buyers.

American Quarter Horse Assn., Amarillo, Texas
The Appaloosa Horse Club, Inc., Moscow, Idaho
Arbuthnot and Sidwell, Haddon, Kans.
Seth & Ed Ardoin, El Paso, Texas
The Armstrong Ranch, Armstrong, Texas
Cland C. Arnold, Ardmore, Okla.
R. W. Arnold, Marathon, Texas
Atlee Ranch, Encinal, Texas
The Awalt Ranch, Rhome, Texas
Bar Nought Ranch, Natchez, Miss.
Bar U Bar Ranch, Skull Valley, Texas
Bar V Ranch, Sheridan, Wyo.
Batemans Ranch, Knox City, Texas
Frank B. Black, Junction, Texas
Hugh Bennett, Falcon, Colo.
Mill Bennett, Fort Worth, Texas
Kathryn Binford, Wildorado, Texas
Frank B. Black, Junction, Texas
Jim Black, Lovington, N. M.
Homer Boase, Cresson, Texas
Bridwell Ranch, Wichita Falls, Texas
B. E. Brooks, San Angelo, Texas
J. F. Brown & Son, Sayre, Okla.
Dr. R. M. Brown, Pampa, Texas
Buckle L. Ranch, Childress, Texas
Johnnie Barsen, Silverton, Texas
Jim Calhoun, Cresson, Texas
J. R. Canning, Eden, Texas
Cardwell Ranch, Junction, Texas
Circle Bar A Horse Ranch, Fort Worth, Texas
Everett Colborn, Dublin, Texas
Buster Cole, Midland, Texas
Coleman Rodes Assn., Coleman, Texas
W. D. Collier, Ralls, Texas
W. R. Cooper, Seymour, Texas
Herbert Cope, Sterling City, Texas
Jack Y. Copeland, Granbury, Texas
W. W. Copeland, Nixon, Texas
Robert H. Corbett, Breckenridge, Texas
Corralitos Ranch, Las Cruces, N. M.
J. W. Costin, Wichita, Kans.
J. D. Cowart, Junction, Texas
J. Y. Crum, Weatherford, Texas
Dave Cullum, Claremore, Okla.
H. H. Darko, Wetumka, Okla.
Darnell Quarter Horses, Rodeo, N. M.
Joe T. Davidson, Ozona, Texas
Bill Davis, Kamay, Texas
H. W. Davis & Son, Claremont, Texas
Roy C. Davis, Cisco, Texas
Del Rio Livestock Assn., Del Rio, Texas
Denny Bros., Iowa Park, Texas
C. F. Dillard, Okla., Okla.
Jack Dold, Poteet, Texas
Dorenkamp Bros., Holly, Colo.
W. H. & W. I. Driggers, Santa Rosa, N. M.
Mish Dukeminier, Wellington, Tex.
O. & G. C. Duncan, Eagle Lake, Texas
R. S. Eagle, Hamburg, Ala.
Frank Edmiston, Benton, Kans.
A. R. Edsall, Elbert, Texas
El Chico Ranch, Weatherford, Texas
R. W. & N. G. Elliott, Hereford, Texas
Joe I. Evans, Denver, Colo.
Noye Evans, Jr., Uvalde, Texas
Elmo Faver, Iowa Park, Texas
J. W. Ferguson, Wichita Falls, Texas
Ferndale Ranch, Santa Paula, Calif.
Finley Ranches, Lebanon, Ariz.
Flying Horse Ranch, Colorado Springs, Colo.
The Flying W. Horse Ranch, Vernon, Texas
Monte Foreman, Russell, N. Y.
Fort Duncan Race Track, Eagle Pass, Texas
W. C. Fries, Petrolia, Texas
B. D. Fugelli, Columbus, Texas
N. W. Gales, Batesville, Texas
Irving George & Son, Morse, La.
Orlando & Burke George, Canadian, Okla.
Walker Gibbons, Comstock, Nebr.

Wilbourn S. Gibbs, Huntsville, Texas
Mrs. Lorene Gilmore, Georgetown, Texas
George Glascock, Cresson, Texas
Goodrich Ranch, Lampasas, Texas
Lester Goodson, Houston, Texas
R. G. Graben, Cameron, Texas
Green Island Ranch, Kissimmee, Fla.
Gregg and Miller, Houston, Texas
Gregg Ranch, Sheridan, Wyo.
Hankins Brothers, Rocksprings, Texas
Watt Hardin—Sam Rogers, Aledo, Texas
L. S. Harkey, San Antonio, Texas
Leonard Harper, Frisco, Texas
Ted Harper, Maric, Texas
Bessie Burk Harrell, Cresson, Texas
Dr. J. M. Harrington, Lamesa, Texas
Jerry Hayes, Keller, Texas
E. M. Hearrell, Kilgore, Texas
D. D. Heath, Austin, Texas
Ed Heller, Dundee, Texas
J. K. Hennessy, Whitney, Texas
Highland Farm, Fort Worth, Texas
Volney Hildreth, Aledo, Texas
Hill Brothers, Hereford, Texas
Bill and Caraway, Hereford, Texas
Dr. Lucius D. Hill, Jr., Moon Springs, Texas
Mr. & Mrs. Pat Hiser, Burwell, Nebr.
R. H. Holland Palomino Farm, Perryton, Texas
James Hunt, Spora, Texas
A. W. Howard, Memphis, Texas
Huffington Ranch, Hockley, Texas
Joe D. Hughes, Houston, Texas
James Hunt, Spora, Texas
Ingersoll Ranch, Dewey, Okla.
Loyd and T. C. Jinks, Fort Worth, Texas
Johnson Bros., Cambray, N. M.
Fortrand Johnson, Junction, Texas
Jessie Larrison Johnson Estate, Vernon, Texas
Mabel A. Johnson, Ensign, Kans.
J. R. Keller, Rolling Stone, Minn.
C. Kemp, Clinton, Okla.
Clara E. King, Wichita Falls, Texas
King Ranch, Kingsville, Texas
Frank Kirby, Austin, Texas
A. E. Knight, Breckenridge, Texas
Paul E. Krebhiel, Halstead, Texas
W. A. Krohn, Electra, Texas
Jesse Kay, Eldorado, Texas
Fred Laffin, Sorum, S. Dak.
Langford Ranch, Comfort, Texas
J. R. Lawrence, Amarillo, Texas
Lasy "C" Ranch, Sugarland, Texas
Lasy "R" Ranch, Little Rock, Ark.
Lee Bros., Alamogordo, N. M.
R. C. Lewis, Wichita Falls, Texas
Hughie Long, Cresson, Texas
John E. Lowe, Fort Worth, Texas
Lowry Bros., Lenap, Okla.
C. H. McClellan, Wichita Falls, Texas
T. McDannan, Houston, Texas
M. L. McGhee & Sons, Wayside, Texas
C. C. McNally, Mesquite, Texas
Marshall & Oldham, Endee, N. M.
Clifford Martin, Llano, Texas
Matador Land & Cattle Co., Denver, Colo.
Earl Maxfield, Itasca, Texas
Stanley B. Mayfield, Sonora, Texas
King Merritt Ranch, Federal, Wyo.
Helen Michelle, Eagle Pass, Texas
Johnny Miles, Cresson, Texas
W. C. Mills, Lake City, Kans.
M & M Ranch, Junction, Texas
Fred S. Molt & Son, Houston, Texas
Austin Moore, Webb City, Okla.
Moore-Hutchins Breeding Farm, Richmond, Texas
Scott Moore, Dallas, Texas
The Morgan Horse Club, New York, N. Y.
Mark A. Moss, Llano, Texas

J. Loyd Murray, Angleton, Texas
J. H. Mall, Albany, Texas
B. J. Nance, Coleman, Texas
National Cutting Horse Assn., Fort Worth, Texas
Geo. H. Northington, Jr. & Sons, Egypt, Texas
Tom O'Connor, Jr., Victoria, Texas
C. A. Owen, Broken Bow, Nebr.
Panhandle American Q. H. Br. Assn., Amarillo
Vernon V. Parker, Arnett, Okla.
Roy Parks & Roy Parks, Jr., Midland, Texas
Mickey Pool, Dumas, Texas
George Porter, Amarillo, Texas
Gladys Powell, Kennedy, Texas
James F. Power Ranch, Viduri, Texas
Dr. Herbert Poyner, Houston, Texas
Buck Price, Oilton, Texas
Minton T. Ramsey, Abilene, Texas
G. W. Ramsey, Uvalde, Texas
Ace Reid & Son, Electra, Texas
Richardson Horse Farm, Olney, Texas
Robinson Pony Farm, Dunkirk, Ohio
Rocking Diamond Ranch, Ringling, Okla.
Rocky Mountain Q. H. Assn., Sterling, Colo.
F. Arthur Rogers, Grenville, N. M.
Pat Ross, Del Rio, Texas
W. L. Runzel, Norwood Park, Ill.
Salt Creek Ranch, Refugio, Texas
Dot Sargent, Roswell, N. M.
Tom B. Saunders, Weatherford, Texas
Quentin Semotan, Clark, Colo.
Jesse Shurbet, Floydada, Texas
Silver Top Farms, Dallas, Texas
J. F. Sizelove, Lawrence, Okla.
The B. L. Smiths, Junction, Texas
Jack & Paul Smith, Indianola, Okla.
Ray Smyth, Aledo, Texas
Sonda-Toba Acres, Rio Linda, Calif.
S. W. Shetland Pony Br. Assn., Perry, Okla.
South Wind Quarter Horse Farm, Dallas, Texas
Spade Ranch, Colorado City, Texas
Dr. and Mrs. Darrell B. Spratt, Killeen, Texas
Spandler Park Stables, Corpus Christi, Texas
G. A. Stewart, Dorris, Calif.
Stuart Ranch, Fanden, Calif.
R. O. Sutherland, Kansas City, Mo.
J. A. Tadlock and Sons, Fort Worth, Texas
Mr. and Mrs. J. Meredith Tatton, Refugio, Texas
Carter Taylor, Fort Worth, Texas
Tenn. Walking Horse Br. Assn. of Am., Lewisburg, Tenn.
C. B. Thompson, Pampa, Texas
C. T. "Tommy" Thompson, San Angelo, Texas
Ed Thompson, Des Moines, N. M.
Wm. Thompson & Son, Santa Rosa, N. M.
Three D Stock Farm, Fort Worth, Texas
Percy Turner, Water Valley, Texas
Jack Turner, Sonora, Texas
R. L. Underwood, Wichita Falls, Texas
Eugene Vogelle, Kew City, Okla.
Bud Warren, Brady, Okla.
E. E. Watkins, Amarillo, Texas
V. H. Weekley, Vernon, Texas
Low Wenta, Ponca City, Okla.
Walter Westman, Lamart, Texas
Merl West, George West, Texas
Jim Weymouth, Amarillo, Texas
Jeff Wheat, Allen, Kans.
G. R. White, Brady, Okla.
Mr. & Mrs. Louis D. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas
Willis Bros. & Hughes, Graham, Texas
Roy & Ernest Wilmoth, Spearman, Texas
D. H. Wilson, El Dorado, Kans.
H. W. Wilson & Son, Wanda, Kans.
Windsor Place, Booneville, Mo.
Wine Glass Horse Ranch, Boulder, Colo.
Mack Winn, Palma, N. M.
Morris Witt, Uvalde, Texas
Claude Wood, Sumner, Nebr.

★ Watch for their advertisements

in the GREAT HORSE ISSUE of AMERICA - September, 1951

Be sure that YOU are represented this year



CF&I Baling Wire



Clinton Welded Wire Fabric



CF&I Barbed Wire



CF&I Field Fence



CF&I Lok-Twist Poultry Netting



CF&I Silver Tip Fence Posts

Now available for farm and ranch groups or service clubs, "Steel's Party Line," a new 16 mm. motion picture with sound and color—a 40-minute show.

THE CALIFORNIA WIRE CLOTH CORPORATION, OAKLAND
THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CORPORATION, DENVER
WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL DIVISION, NEW YORK

STEEL for FARM and RANCH

CF&I

DID YOU KNOW?

You can enjoy the Horse Lover Magazine for three whole enjoyable years for only \$5.00. Every issue crammed with news, pictures and stories about horses and horse owners . . .



MORGANS - QUARTER HORSES - THOROUGHBREDS - PALOMINOS
APPALOOSAS - PINTOS - ARABIANS

Only major horse magazine published west of the Rockies. Enter your subscription at today's low rates. 1 year, \$2.00; 3 years, \$5.00. Foreign add 50 cents per year.

Horse Lover Magazine, P. O. Box 1432, Richmond 1, Calif.

YOU WILL BE PROUD

Write for further information



TO BE A MEMBER

410 East Weatherford, Fort Worth

"Cap" Ed Russell

(Continued from Page 20)

This was the last Russell ever saw of them. He reminisced some more about the well-remembered trial and the facts that led up to it.

"Inspectors Robinson and Allison had caught Ross and Goode with stolen cattle and had come to Seminole to appear before the grand jury," he said. "They were spending the night in the Seminole Hotel, a small, white, frame building. (It still stands in the town.) The inspectors, the sheriff, district attorney and district judge were sitting in the lobby that evening discussing the case. Mrs. Robinson, who had accompanied her husband, had gone upstairs to retire. Suddenly the district attorney saw a gun barrel pushed into the door and both Robinson and Allison were killed in cold blood.

"Mrs. Robinson ran downstairs when she heard the shots and saw Ross and Goode backing out of the door. She jerked her husband's six-shooter from his belt, but the handle had been shot off. Then she used her own small automatic and shot at both Ross and Goode. She hit Ross on the belt buckle and the bullet grazed his abdomen. Ross thought he was seriously hurt, and I believe this is why he gave himself up so quickly and quietly," Russell reminisced.

Russell says the trials dragged out for 10 months, having been heard in Lubbock and then in Abilene. Total sentences finally given amounted to 56 years for Ross and 54 for Goode, and the men were put in the penitentiary. They later escaped. Goode was captured and returned to serve part of his sentence. He is now free. Ross was never captured, but was later killed, or committed suicide, in North Dakota.

"It was my job to search everyone who attended the trials," Russell continued. "I had some unusual experiences. I recall one day that a fat, elderly woman wanted to go into the courtroom. She was accompanied by two younger women who readily consented to be searched. The older woman refused, and this 'roused my suspicions. I felt sure she must be carrying a concealed weapon, so I started to search her. She squealed like a pig and gave me a hard kick. I was convinced then that she really did have a gun on her and finished my job. I was surprised when I found absolutely nothing. Later in the day one of the younger women said to me, 'She sure pitched when you searched her, didn't she?' I replied that I couldn't understand it," Russell admitted.

"Well, she's just goosey," the young woman exclaimed. Russell's blue eyes twinkled with merriment at this story, and his big frame shook with laughter.

At one time Russell's duties took him from Fort Worth to El Paso, to Raton, N. M., and as far north as Coffeyville, Kan. He had state authority in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas. He says there is not a courthouse between Fort Worth and El Paso where he has not helped to convict cattle thieves. He has driven thousands of miles in his work, many of them at night. "I have driven more miles at night than many persons have driven in the day time," he said. On one of his missions to Coffeyville, Kan., E. B. Spiller, then secretary of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, called him there on the phone. "Is your work finished there?"

Install A **PUSH-OVER** Automatic Gate...

You drive right over it—without stopping!

Sure stops gate cussin'



- **NO ELECTRICITY**
- **NO WIRES OR ROPES**
- **IT'S SELF-OPERATING!**

No need to stop to open and close your road-gate—just shift to low and keep your car rolling! When your bumper touches your **PUSH-OVER** Automatic Gate, it pushes over and down flat to the road . . . *stays down while you drive right over it* . . . then it rises back up to vertical position.

Entirely *automatic* hydraulic operation—safe, sure, effortless—your **PUSH-OVER** Gate saves time, energy, tempers!

Livestock cannot operate your **PUSH-OVER** Gate . . . yet you can easily push it down and brace it open to permit their passage. Eliminates cattle-guards and adjacent gates. *Saves you money!*

Sturdy *lifetime* construction (heavy steel pipe, welded) . . . proved fool-proof at Texas State Fair when cars, trucks and tractors drove over a **PUSH-OVER** 23,972 times! Guaranteed against defective materials, construction and operating failure for one year.

Made in 3 widths: 8-ft., 10-ft. and 12-ft.; all sizes are 4-ft. high. The **PUSH-OVER** comes to you completely assembled, attractively finished with aluminum coating—ready for easy installation. If you have a road-gate on your farm, ranch or estate, you need a **PUSH-OVER** Automatic Gate to make driving a joy!

YOU Can Afford a **PUSH-OVER** Automatic Gate

PUSH-OVER is not a "cheap" gate, but it is reasonably priced.



Made and Guaranteed By

HAWLEY

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

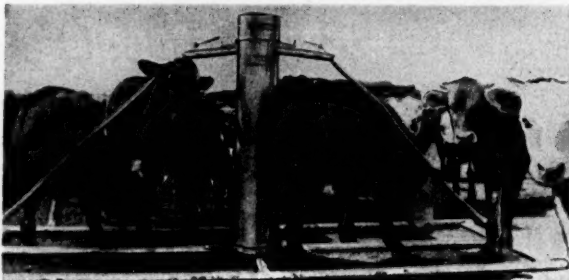
1130 Lockwood Drive, Houston, Texas

Write us today
for complete details,
illustrations, prices

Old Scratch

PATENT PENDING

KIRK'S LIVESTOCK OILER
OILS THEM WHERE THEY ITCH!



Fill "Old Scratch" with waste oil, add insecticide, and place near the salt tub and watch your stock rub and scratch, killing warbles, lice, ticks, screw-worms, mange mites and insects. "Old Scratch" is also effective in curing skin diseases, warts and pink-eye. Will also save fences.

"Old Scratch" is a simple machine—no jets—no pumps—no valves—no brushes to replace—15-gallon capacity—portable—positive oil flow adjustment—nothing to clog up—fully automatic—fits any size animal—any place on the body.

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"Yes," replied Russell.

"Can you go to El Paso this afternoon?" Spiller asked.

"Do you have a map handy?" Russell replied. "If so, take a look at it. I'm a thousand miles from El Paso." He did go to El Paso, but not that afternoon.

"I've done everything for the Association," he said, "from running down thieves to collecting dues. He recalled how he and Henry Bell, present secretary-general manager of the Association, made field trips during the depression years in the 'thirties, urging members to stay in the Association. "The members wanted to stay in, but many of them didn't have the cash for dues," he explained. "Bell and I would take a calf for the dues, ship it to Fort Worth and sell it. The Association has certainly grown a lot and prospered since those days," he said with pride.

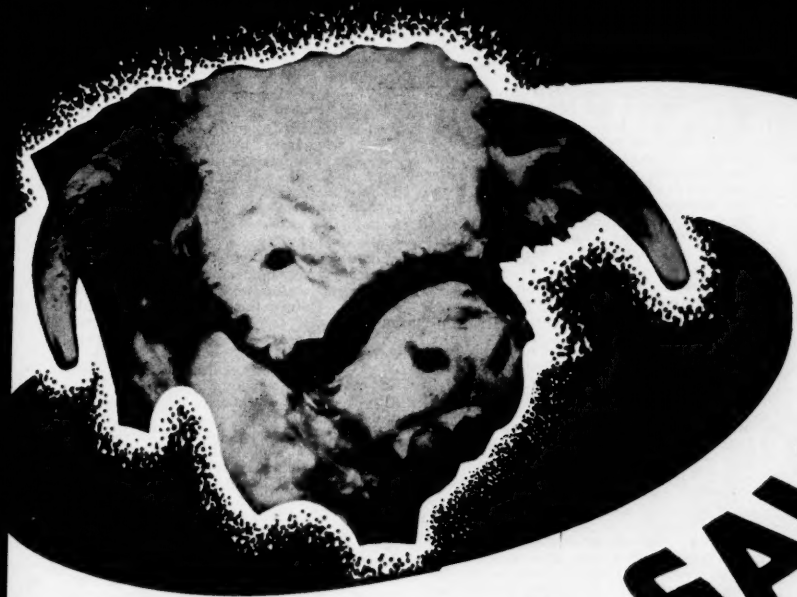
Russell can recall one interesting cow-theft case after another. He says stealing is done now by carrying animals off the range in daylight, or after dark, in trucks. They are taken to neighboring states and sold, or delivered nearer home to local butchers. Sometimes it is impossible to run down the thieves, so slick is the trail behind them.

A gang of cow thieves who had been operating in Floyd, Briscoe, Hall and other counties enticed a girl to join the gang. One night they were pulling a party in Lubbock. Russell called the girl out of the road house and talked with her. "You thought you were going to Lubbock on a party," he told her, "but you let a trailer take up with you, then you came back to Quitaque and let a cow take up with that trailer. Then you took the cow to Amarillo, sold her and sold the trailer. Then you came back to Canyon, got another trailer and got a cow in it, brought her to Lubbock and sold her for \$49—and you didn't get a cent out of the deal."

"You know more about it than I do," the girl said. "I'll tell you the whole story."

"We sent 24 men to the pen," Russell said. "They had stolen cattle all over the country. More women are mixed up in cow theft than you think," he added.

He recalled another case where the woman made the confession first. Several years ago, he and his son-in-law, J. W. Drace, also a field inspector for the Association, were notified that cattle had been stolen off the Guitarr Ranch. "We found out that a Mexican helper from the ranch had brought five calves to Lubbock in a trailer and sold them. I had his car number. We went to Dickens and arrested another fellow that we thought was mixed up in the case. We left him in town with Drace and the deputy sheriff, while the sheriff and I drove out to the ranch. When we arrived at the house, I told the sheriff to keep the foreman outside while I went inside to talk with his wife. After a few questions, the woman readily confessed, admitting that she had helped put the cattle in the corral, had helped load them, etc. She seemed proud of her part in the job. Getting a statement from her was easy. Then I went to hunt the Mexican helper. I had written his license number on a piece of paper and showed it to him. 'Isn't this your car number?' I asked, showing him the slip of paper. 'What were you doing in Lubbock with five calves in a trailer?'



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"Me no see calves, me no see trailer," he said.

"What did you do with those calves?" I asked him, and trembling with fear, he told how he had sold them for \$85 each in Lubbock and had divided the money. "Me get \$85, boss man get \$85, other men get \$85."

"We started to town," Russell continued. "I sat in the back seat with the Mexican. The sheriff was in front with the foreman. When the latter heard the Mexican telling me about dividing the money he turned around and said, 'He's lying, he owed me that \$85.' 'Turn around and watch after your own business,' I warned him.

"When his back was again toward us, the shaking Mexican put his mouth close to my ear and whispered, 'He liar, he liar.'"

"We got a statement from the foreman, too, before we reached town," Russell said with satisfaction. "Five men were convicted. They had stolen 49 head of cattle, as well as cake, salt, posts, etc. When I saw Mr. Guitart later, in Spur, I asked him, 'Don't you need some men to work for you down on the ranch?'"

"No, I have men," he replied. "You just think you do," I told him, "your foreman and helpers are in jail."

Russell has gone horseback, in buggies and in all types of automobiles to chase down rustlers. He recalls his first car, a Model "T" Ford, the second such car in Motley County. "I developed the muscles in my arms cranking that old Ford by hand," he reminisced. "I poured boiling water in the radiator on cold mornings to make it start, and many's the time I've pushed it out of sand and mud before the roads were paved."

He told about some of the early automobile trips he and the late Dayton Moses, attorney for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, made over this country chasing down evidence in regard to cattle stealing, etc. Moses would take the train to Lubbock or to Childress, and Russell would meet him. Then they would go by car. The roads were unpaved and rough. They stuck in the sand in dry weather and bogged down in muddy roads after a heavy rain.

Once they made a trip to Borger, during its heyday. Heavy rains had fallen and washed out the roads. In many places the water stood in small lakes. Their car plunged into such a lake, where they had to sit until a trucker came along several hours later and pulled them out. They finally reached Mobeetie, hungry and tired, and went into a small cafe. The place was so dirty that Moses ordered two soft-boiled eggs, and Russell followed suit. Evidently short of dishes, the restaurant man served the eggs in a big bowl to Moses and in a bread pan to Russell. "Those little eggs sure looked lonesome in that big pan," Russell said with a laugh. "We finally made it to Borger, but it was some time before either of us wanted any more soft-boiled eggs!"

Russell recalled the eloquence of Judge I. H. Burney, who preceded Moses as attorney. "He had many unusual talents," he said. "Among them was bawling just like a lonesome cow after her calf had been stolen. One time he was prosecuting a cow thief in Dickens County. The man had butchered the calf on the ridge, thrown the hide over the bluff and was caught with the beef in his buggy. Well, when Burney was pleading the case before the jury, he

would suddenly bawl out in the courtroom exactly like an old lonesome cow, then he'd say, 'where's my calf?'—old so and so got it!" pointing at the defendant.

"The jury wasn't out five minutes until it brought in a verdict of guilty," Russell recalled.

All inspectors have special Texas Ranger commissions, and when called upon, help other officers in their duties. This explains why Russell has aided in catching bootleggers, bank robbers, etc., as well as cattle thieves.

Russell has found hides from stolen animals in many places. One of the hardest to retrieve was from the bottom of a deep water well in the Van Horn country. Before they could get the hide out, he and the sheriff had to drive 35 miles for a cable. The thieves were convicted.

"One of the best compliments I ever had was from a young cow thief," Russell said. "The kid had been arrested and put in jail, and when he heard that I had found the hide, he said, 'You could put a hide in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean and that old devil would find it.'"

At another time Russell was sure he was on the track of a hide from a stolen animal. The thief had been caught selling the beef. When they went to his home they found the horse trough bloody and saw other signs of a freshly-killed beef. They found a path leading out toward the shinnery and followed it. "We saw where something had been freshly buried and began to dig," he said. "We dug up a 10-gallon keg of whisky—and never did find that hide. The fellow was 'tuck' anyway," he concluded, "got seven years."

At one time Russell spent a day and night in the Henrietta jail trying to get a confession from a Dutchman. Finally he said he was going to Austin and would take the prisoner with him. The Dutchman said, "I will tell you all," and made a complete statement to Russell.

Russell said he just accidentally mentioned Austin, and going there, but found out later that the culprit had also stolen cattle in that area and was afraid to return.

After this case was settled Bryant Edwards said to Russell, "Come with me to the bank and get your money."

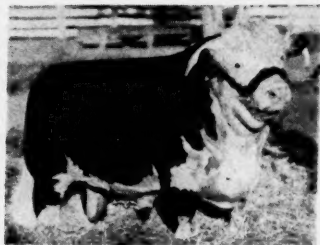
"What money?" Russell asked. Edwards told him that Clay County citizens had placed \$1,000 in the bank as a reward to the person responsible for convicting the first cow thief in the country.

"I refused the money," Russell said. "I figured that if I took it and didn't do anything on the next case, someone would say that I was waiting for another \$1,000 before I went to work." He explained that he refused a gift of new clothes from the late Bert Wallace for the same reason, after catching three rustlers who had stolen as many of his calves.

When in the Matador country we went with Mr. Russell to see his old friend, Harry Campbell. Campbell's father founded the big Matador Ranch, and during the evening Harry let me read the farewell speech his father made to the cowboys on the Matador before resigning his job as manager. It is a beautiful, heart-warming oration.

It was fun to hear Campbell and Russell reminisce over old times. In their young days they were both cowboys on this big ranch, which has been the hub of this section of the country for so

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long. The town of Matador was built in one of its pastures and named for the ranch. Naturally, this big ranch has been the scene of a lot of cow thieving. It is so big that it is difficult to guard it adequately.

Campbell says Russell has that old bloodhound instinct that helps him run down cow thieves. "When Russell was sheriff," he began, "I wouldn't have brought in a quart of whisky because he would have looked at me and knew I had it." Campbell went on to recall the burning of the little town of Roaring Springs, in the same county. This tragedy happened when Russell was sheriff. "Everyone was convinced that someone had started the fire, yet it was hard to believe that anyone would do such a thing. Russell came down from Matador to investigate the matter and to talk over things with his deputy sheriff. They were talking on the street when a man walked by and passed the time of day. Russell's keen eyes took him in from head to toe, then he said to his deputy, 'There's the man who burned the town.' The man was arrested and questioned, and before long Russell had a statement from him admitting his guilt. This is an example of Cap's bloodhound instinct," Campbell explained.

He cited another instance of Russell's knack in chasing down culprits. Campbell told how he had spent a good deal of money having abstracts made of his properties, as he wanted to lease them for oil. The abstracts were in the depot safe, waiting to be sent to Fort Worth for title examinations, when the safe was robbed. Campbell was an Association member and called Russell in on the case. After investigating the robbery, Russell said amateurs had pulled the job and advised the station master to go out in the mesquites and look around the water tank, and he'd probably find the abstracts along with other loot that the thieves did not want. The abstracts were found in this location, along with bank statements, etc., that the prowlers had discarded.

Campbell says he and Russell were standing on the street a few days later, talking over the theft, when Russell pointed out two teenage boys. "There's the boys who did it," he said, and gave them the once-over with his steely blue eyes. Those boys pulled out of town," Campbell concluded.

There is no railroad service into Matador now, but in early days ranchmen chipped in and built a nine-mile spur to the closest line. Their road was called the Motley County Railway. Business was good but profits small. Shareholders felt they weren't getting a square deal. Then they put Ed Russell in charge of the road. He went to Austin and talked over their troubles with the Railroad Commission and finally got things straightened out. Railroadings is just one more of the many jobs that this veteran peace officer has done well. This railroad has long since been pulled up and discarded.

Russell admits he never had much book learning. "I probably went as high as the seventh grade," he confessed. Mrs. Drace of Lubbock, his daughter, laughingly recalled a statement made by Dayton Moses. "When I receive a letter from Ed telling me that he has a 'purty' good case, I get on the train and head for Matador, knowing he has all the evidence needed." Yet the old cowman is a natural psychologist and understands human nature and its weaknesses as do

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Russell says he has never pulled his gun but a few times in his life. One occasion was when he helped chase down two crooks who had escaped the penitentiary and made their getaway in a stolen automobile. He and his son, John, and the sheriff of Dickens County met the convicts in the road and started shooting it out with them. The two men drove the car off the road into the pasture and came to a dead end at the mouth of a deep canyon. They barely jumped from the car before it went over the rim. They hid in the mesquite all night, but were caught the next morning. Both men were returned to the pen.

Russell smiled when telling about catching a young horse thief on the Cap Rock in Motley County. He figured the boy was sleeping in a certain ranch house where a cowboy named Williams was batching. He went to the place at night, opened the door and crept inside. He stepped upon the thief, who was asleep on the floor, on a tarpaulin. "Who's that?" asked the culprit.

"Where are the matches?" Russell asked, really finding himself in a tight spot. A veteran cigarette smoker for 60 years, he was without a match when he needed it the most.

His question calmed the boy on the floor and he replied, "On the table, down the wall."

Russell finally found the matches, pulled his gun, and lit the lamp. The boy had lifted the tarp over his head to keep from being recognized.

"Where did you say the matches were?" Russell asked for the second time. The boy was really startled now, and afraid. He made a grab for his gun. "You're a little late, buddy," Russell told him. The gray-haired inspector laughingly recalled that Williams, the cowboy, slept through all the disturbance.

Charlie Bird, another old friend of Russell, who talked with us in the car one morning, says that Cap was the best sheriff Motley County ever had. "There were five Russell brothers," he said, "and all made good peace officers."

Bird recalled how Russell and a Texas Ranger helped to clean the county of bootleggers back in the 'thirties. He said they went out at night to the county line of Motley and Hall and destroyed 1,482 gallons of whisky, holding one case for evidence. They sent a truck back to haul out the still. At another time, 800 gallons were destroyed and the still captured.

"Well, I knew everyone in the county," Russell said, "and there were both kinds, the good and the bad. It wasn't too big a job to catch the bad ones. When I would see a group of boys or men together, I could tell instantly whether they were plotting mischief or not. I would walk by the group and say, 'You old boys better get off that or you'll get into trouble,' then I'd walk on by. They thought I could read their minds and they stayed out of mischief."

Bird and Russell have been friends since they were boys. They both worked together on the Matador. "Ed was a good bronc rider," Bird said, "but he didn't like to break brones and told Bob Haley, the wagon boss, that he couldn't ride. He had it easy for a while, but caught it later," he said with a grin.

Bird continued, "Ed went to work for John Jackson, trail boss, and helped take cattle up the trail here and there.

Between drives, Jackson and Haley liked to pit their cowboys against the other in friendly rivalry. One day Jackson had his riders show Haley what they could do. Ed was among the best bronc riders. Haley scratched his chin, quinted an eye, and said, 'Hum, I thought that boy couldn't ride.'

"Later on, when trail work played out, Russell was sent back to Haley's wagon crew. Haley had not forgotten his skill with brones. He brought out a mean horse and said, 'Set your apple horn saddle on this one and see how it fits!'"

"I rode him," Russell said, "and Haley gave me a whole string to break."

Before my visit was concluded, Russell turned the tables on Bird and made the latter tell his wedding experience.

"Well, I married a girl in Erath County and we came by train to Childress," Bird recalled. "Here we were met by Christmas, a cowboy on my place, and made the trip to the ranch in a wagon. We camped out at night, sleeping on the tarpaulin. When we got to our dug-out home, Christmas cooked a special dinner for my bride—a big pot of black-eyed peas with a prairie chicken buried in the center. Mrs. Bird didn't know what she was eating, as prairie chicken is dark meat anyway, and it looked even darker having been cooked in the peas. But she ate it and admitted it was good."

Russell laughed heartily. "I've teased Mrs. Bird many a time about her first meal at the ranch," he chuckled.

Both Russell and Bird admitted, in spite of pioneer hardships, they would like to re-live the olden days, even if they didn't make but \$25 a month as

cowboys on the big Matador. "It beats laying around when the years creep on," Bird said.

The old friends reminisced about the big drouth of '92 and '93 that hit their country. "Everything blew away," Russell said, "even the prairie dog mounds. Sometimes the opening to their nests would be left standing 18 inches above the ground, just a cylinder of hard sand. It didn't rain for two years. About the only cash in the country was county bounty, paid for rabbit scalps, prairie dog tails and coyote scalps. This money would buy a little sugar, coffee and flour and this, with blackeye and whipperwill peas and clabber, kept the folks from starving."

"I've seen every school section of Motley County forfeited and turned back to the state," Russell continued. "Later this land came back on the market four sections to the man instead of one, to encourage settlement. I've seen settlers leave their dugouts and pull out in covered wagons and the land they left has since sold for as high as \$60 an acre."

Russell and his son-in-law, Drace, supervise 23 counties as cattle inspectors. However, Russell has been "under the weather" the past year and a half and is not as active as formerly. He admits he spends more time taking it easy, looking after his registered Herefords and his farm. He's the chief inspector of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and is fondly called "Cap" by them all, who ask his advice and counsel when a real stiff case comes up.

"I never considered moving from Motley County but once," Russell admitted.

The country was free of mesquite when I came here, but not any more, and you can't help from getting fed up with it at times. I liked the Cresson country, down near Fort Worth and talked about moving there. My daughter, Mrs. Drace, talked me out of it," he confessed. "Dad, out here you are known and loved and respected. You have many friends. If you moved down there folks would say, who is that old devil who has moved in over there?"

"There's a lot of philosophy to that," he said. "I guess I'll spend the rest of my days in Motley County—with the mesquite."

Hereford Heaven Annual Ranch Tour

THE annual ranch tour sponsored by the Hereford Heaven Association June 8 attracted a large crowd, including many visitors from distant states. The tour included both purebred and commercial ranches and afforded visitors an opportunity to see the results of using better bulls in the actual production of beef.

Ranches visited included the W. E. Harvey ranch at Ada; the Blue Valley Ranch at Roff; the Turner Ranch at Sulphur; the Colvert Ranch at Mill Creek; the Horse Shoe Ranch at Ada; the E. R. Harrison Ranch at Byars and the Lazy S Ranch at Ardmore.

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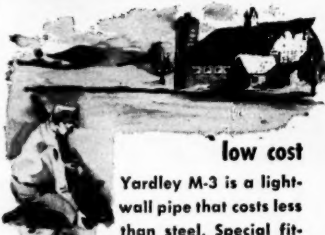
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National Hereford Congress

To Fort Worth in 1952

The third annual Hereford Congress will meet in Fort Worth in 1952, Jack Turner, secretary of the American Hereford Association, announces. J. M. North, Fort Worth, president of the Texas Hereford Association, extended the invitation at the National Hereford Congress held at Salina. The dates will be announced later.

UPWARDS of a thousand Hereford breeders and cattlemen from 26 states and Canada attended the two-day second annual National Hereford Congress held at Salina, Kan., June 12-13, and were afforded an opportunity to hear prominent authorities discuss the cattle industry, both purebred and commercial, especially with regard to the Hereford breed.

The first day's session dealt largely with the problems of commercial cattle and the meat business. The second day was given over to the breeding and management of purebred Herefords.

John J. Vanier, owner of CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan., and a member of the board of directors of the American Hereford Association, welcomed the breeders to Salina. He outlined the National Congress as one of inspiration designed to help breeders do a better job of producing Herefords.

A. D. Weber, associate dean and director, Experiment Station, School of Agriculture, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., delivered the keynote address in which he set out a lofty goal for breeders when he suggested that "a worthwhile objective for cattlemen everywhere would be to make available a dependable supply of beef at a reasonable price, from the standpoint of both the producer and the consumer and to encourage its consumption in sufficient amount to improve the diets of people generally."

"If achieved," he said, "it would mean healthier and happier people. It would increase their working efficiency and eventually it should improve industrial-agricultural relations because its attainment would mean full employment of workers, even in peace time, and a steady demand for meat produced on the nation's farms and ranches."

Dr. Weber pointed out that only a very small proportion of the plant materials produced on farms and ranches is in a form suitable as such for human consumption. Also, vast acreages in the nation are wholly unsuited to the production of crops that can be used directly as human food. Grass and hay and a great array of forage crops obviously assume importance in the economy only because they can be used as feed for livestock. The utilization of grass, roughage and feed grains in this manner is justified because a high standard of living is always associated with an adequate supply of good quality protein, and meat is the best source of protein available to human beings.

"There is no gainsaying," said Dr. Weber, "that if we are to stabilize farm operations and have a sound land use program, the acreage devoted to pasture, hay and forage crops will have to be increased greatly. This will mean even more feed for livestock which, in turn, will necessitate expansion and increased

efficiency on the part of all segments of the livestock industry.

"Beef cattle will provide the best outlet for this increased production of grass and roughage. The implication for cattlemen is clear: With increased meat supplies, production costs must be lowered through more efficient production methods," Dr. Weber concluded.

John C. Burns, Fort Worth, headed a panel at the afternoon session which explored many phases of the commercial cattle industry as it concerns Herefords. Among topics discussed by the panel were: Cow herd, bulls to use; calf crop, per cent uniformity, weaning age; what the feeder wants; what the steer grazer wants; marketing; and the purebred breeders' responsibility to the commercial cattlemen.

The panel personnel included, besides Burns: Earl Monahan, Earl Monahan Cattle Company, Hyannis, Neb.; Albert Mitchell, Tequesquite Ranch, Albert, N. M.; Fred Olander, National Commission Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Walter Cummins, national president, Future Farmers of America, Freedom, Okla.; Parr Young, Nehawka, Neb.; Corn Belt cattle feeder; Wayne Rogler, Matfield Green, Kan., extensive pasture operator.

Earl Monahan, in a discussion of the size of cows in the herd, expressed the preference for a cow with size and bone. He urged cattlemen to consider more size in their herds, but not, of course, at the sacrifice of smoothness and type. The herd owner also wants animals with good heavy bone structure, making a "good foundation" on which to build, but he does not want so much bone as to encourage roughness in the animals.

In a discussion of what the feeder wants, Parr Young said the demand was wide and varied. He said he likes to have some heifers on feed and that he also feeds yearlings of good quality. To round out his operations, he likes to have some rather big, plain cattle on feed to sell in March, April and May. Young said he has observed that during these months, when the ranches are not selling anything, the bulls are all marketed and there is a shortage of the kind of cattle which make common beef. Such steers are an asset, usually selling rather well in relation to top-fed steers.

He said breeders did not need worry about a shortage of plain cattle, even with all the stress on quality.

Wayne Rogler discussed the topic, "What the steer grazer wants", and said that the steer grazing business was flexible. "Grazing is an operation for profit, and the grazer wants an animal that is thin, cheap, and with a good appetite, which will make a good profit on the grass it consumes. Cost of the feed is no item with him. Neither is volume. He wants the most pounds of gain he can get in a given period of time. A thick, deep, lowdown, short steer, with a good head, will fill the bill perfectly," he said.

Fred Olander complimented the breeder for turning out what he called the "flexible animal", one that will keep its desirable characteristics at weaning time, as a yearling, as a two-year-old, or at any time it might be sold to another owner. He said this type was desirable from the commercial man's and the market man's standpoint but that there are not enough of them.

A feature of the first day's program was a meat panel which discussed meat both on the hoof and on the hook. Carcasses and meat cuts from animals representing choice, good, commercial and canner grades were displayed, along with live animals representing comparable grades.

Prof. D. L. Mackintosh, in charge of meat investigations, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., was moderator. Others on the panel included: Russell Plager, general manager, Agricultural Service Department, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; Ray Rose, J. S. Dillon & Sons Stores Company, Hutchinson; Dr. Dorothy Harrison, Department of Foods and Nutrition, Kansas State College; Louis Rochford, manager, Tejon Ranch Company, Bakersfield, Cal.; George Heinz, owner Heinz Herefords, Henry, Neb.; Arlos Rusk, National 4-H Meat Production contest winner, Wellington, Kan.; L. H. Dennis, Fred Harvey Restaurants, Kansas City, Mo.

A banquet and entertainment was held in the evening, during which prominent personalities in the Hereford industry made talks.

Dr. A. E. Darlow, head of the department of animal husbandry, Oklahoma A & M College, Stillwater, Okla., acted as moderator on the purebred Hereford panel which opened the second day's program. Topics included: Goals for purebred Hereford breeders; means of obtaining goals; breeding development and merchandising; function of the American Hereford Association in Hereford improvement; and a discussion of operations of the American Hereford Association and registration problems.

Others on the panel included:

D. Burns, manager Pitchfork Land & Cattle Company, Guthrie, Texas; Dr. E. L. Scott, president, American Hereford Association, Phoenix, Ariz.; Dr. M. L. Baker, associate director, Experiment Station, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; Adam McWilliam, manager Chino Farms, Church Hill, Md.; Larry Miller, manager Painter Hereford Company, Denver, Colo.; Bill Roberts, manager Flat Top Ranch, Walnut Springs, Texas; Walter M. Lewis, Alfalfa Lawn Farms, Larned, Kan.; Robert W. Lazear, manager Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Don R. Ornduff, editor, American Hereford Journal, Kansas City, Mo.; Jack Turner, secretary, American Hereford Association, Kansas City, Mo.; T. Richard Lacy, manager 36L Ranch, Miami, Okla.; Bruce R. Taylor, American Hereford Association, Kansas City, Mo.

Darlow opened the discussion with the observation that the production of purebreds is the heart of the cattle business, as evidenced by the fact that the speed with which commercial cattlemen progress is governed by the speed with which the purebred men move ahead.

Burns set out as the goal for purebred men the production of "more and better Herefords"—particularly "better Herefords." He encouraged them to stay with a "middle-of-the-road" type and to avoid fads and extremes. "Produce useful cattle," he admonished.

Dr. E. L. Scott characterized selection as "the most useful tool" the breeder has today to attain the goal of breeding better cattle. "Cross breeding is having a wave of popularity," he said, "but we can't accomplish the desired end by violent crosses. Selection is the better way."

Dr. Scott said that size was probably the most controversial subject with which the breeder must deal today. He, too, urged a middle course and suggested it be accomplished by selection rather than by an attempt to cross "big, horsey oxen-type cattle with a pony type".

Dr. M. L. Baker also discussed goals and means of obtaining them. He stressed the need for research to point the way toward reaching modern breeding goals and said "it was the business of research to develop facts to meet today's conditions".

Adam McWilliam opened the discussion of actual breeding and development of cattle and presented ideas on management of cows and developing calves. He said spring was probably the most popular calving time because it offers the ideal combination of favorable weather and the beginning of the new grass season. In dealing with the problem of over supply of milk he suggested the possibility of moving the calving date up at least six weeks before grass time in order to give the calf time to get a little more growth before the grass-inspired milk flow starts.

He observed that more and more breeders seemed to be instituting creep feeding and said it was possible to delay the start of creep feeding until the grass begins to dry up in late summer. It is important for the breeder to remember, however, that once creep feeding is begun, the feeder should never be permitted to become empty. If this happens, calves may suffer by overeating when it is refilled. Creep feeding, McWilliam said, helps calves get over the "gawky" stage more quickly. He credited oats as being one of the best feeds for calves.

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in the
BACA GRANT DISPERSION

(on the Switzer & Field Ranch)

SEPT. 17 and 18



Alfred M. Collins and OJR Royal Domino 10th

The death of Mr. Collins on May 17th will not in any way affect the Baca Grant dispersion at Gunnison, Colorado, on Sept. 17th and 18th. Planning for this dispersion, after the sale of the Baca Grant to the Newhalls, unquestionably kept him alive for many weeks. His one great love was this registered herd, and he keenly looked forward to keeping this herd another year, moulding it into the best possible shape, carrying the successful breeding program even further and to see the end come to Baca Grant in a final auction — where people gather to appraise the works and diligent efforts of a breeder. We believe you will say when you see this herd that it was a job well done.

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"10th" blood has been prepotent and has carried on down through succeeding generations for other breeders



◆ BACA R DOMINO 33d

● The "33rd" made his name first in the Baca Grant herd. Sold in great Baca Grant sale in 1945 to Albert Noe, and was repurchased in Noe Dispersion December 1949. His first two sons, Baca Duke 1st and Baca Duke 2d, have made and are making Hereford history, along with a lot of other sons and daughters. There is a great group of calves on the ground by him now.



◆ BACA DUKE 1st

● Baca Duke 1st, bred by Baca Grant, son of the "33d", was purchased by H. C. Pearson, of Iowa, where he has made an enviable record. His get was a top feature of the 1950 Denver Show. Another record of achievement for "10th" cattle.



◆ BACA DUKE 2nd

● Baca Duke 2d bred by Baca Grant, famed show bull and breeding bull, son of Baca R. Domino 33d, helped make the Noe herd famous, and was purchased by A. H. Karpe of California at 1949 world's record price, \$65,000. Consistent and powerful as a breeding bull, returning his purchase price over in Mr. Karpe's sale.



◆ BACA OJR ROYAL 1st

● Son of OJR Royal Domino 10th. He "made" the Switzer and Field sale last fall. His sons and daughters have made a great show record, his calves, and females bred to him were features of this sale. He sold into the great Thorp herd at Britton, S. D.

*These are only a few of the many success stories
others have made with Baca Grant Cattle*

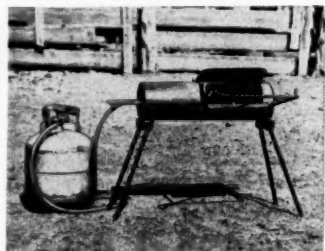
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Feed oats whole or crimped, not ground, he advised.

Larry Miller discussed the development of range bulls and advised breeders to develop a well grown animal with some condition. "Range men keep saying they do not want a fat bull for service, yet when they are ready to buy one they will pay more for one that is in good flesh than for a thin one. Miller said one of the most common pitfalls in the development of bulls is that they are 'fed off their feet'." "Range bulls, he said, 'must cover a lot of territory in a day, and no matter how good their physical characteristics or their prepotency in breeding, the calf crop will be terrible if the bull is so bad on his feet that he spends most of his time around the water hole.'"

Walter Lewis said a bull needs plenty of capacity in the middle to handle roughage, but he has little need for corn. "Some breeders impair the future ability of their young animals by being too good to them," he said. "Bulls need plenty of exercise and the owner who keeps them shut up in a barn or penned up in small filthy lots is doing them an injustice." He suggested the best course for breeders is to "care for an animal as nature intended it to live."

Bill Roberts discussed the subject of developing sale and replacement heifers and advised breeders to allow all of their calves to start out normally, even those the owner knows he wants to show or sell. He suggested the feeding of whole oats for the first six months, after which time a ration of half crimped oats and half whole oats and coarsely-cracked corn can be offered. He also advised feeding a good mineral. Roberts suggested that bull calves be taken from their mothers about two months earlier than heifer calves.

The problem of merchandising purebred cattle was discussed by Bob Ornduff and Bob Lazear. Ornduff suggested that a herd and its products can be merchandised by (1) talk—publicly and privately, thus spreading the good word about the herd and the breed among those with whom the owner comes in contact; (2) by being honest and respected in the community; (3) by keeping good records and a neat, inviting appearing farm; (4) by advertising in breed and trade publications; (5) by consigning cattle that will be a credit to the herd; (6) by putting out a few good steer calves to be fed by the youthful feeders of the community for show; (7) by conducting and attending field days, tours, etc.; and (8) by following up the sales of his animals to other breeders.

Lazear pointed out the desirability of keeping other breeders posted on "what is going on on your farm". He explained that this approach to advertising has been used quite successfully by many large, national firms making industrial products and that it is applicable to the promotion of a purebred herd. He discussed the value of giving considerable time and thought to a good advertising program and the construction of good advertisements which will tell a favorable story of the herd.

Jack Turner and Bruce Taylor discussed problems relating to service by the association to its members.

Farm fires strike somewhere in the U. S. every 15 minutes, snuffing out 3,500 lives annually and causing property losses of about \$100,000,000.

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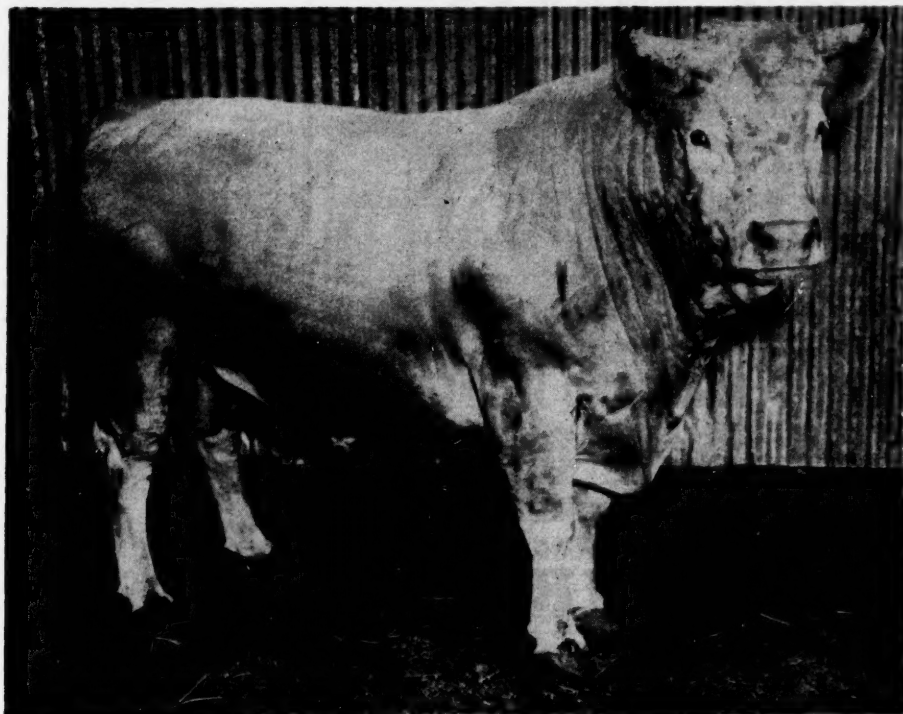
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REGISTERED CHARBRAY BULL

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A cross between Charolaise and Brahman

3/4 Charolaise—1/4 Brahman

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All Breeders Listed Are Members of American Charbray Breeders Assn., 111 W. 4th St., Weslaco, Texas

OUR THANKS

- We take this means to express our sincere appreciation to Mr. E. E. Lucas of Arlington, Texas, for the purchase of a top herd bull prospect. This bull calf, BHF HUSKY'S PRIDE, is by our herd sire, Husky's Lad H 109, he by Husky Domino C 211, and is out of a dam strong in Stanway breeding.
- Top breeding and good individuality of BHF HUSKY'S PRIDE promise a bright future for this outstanding prospect at the head of Mr. Lucas' herd.

BULLS FOR SALE

- ★ 28 Registered Hereford bulls—13 to 15 months of age. They are rugged, practical, good-doing Herefords. These bulls are guaranteed breeders, sound, free of any disease and are ready for immediate delivery.

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THANKS

We wish to thank W. F. Hartman, Klondike, Texas, for his purchase of fourteen heifers to add to his herd. Our sincere best wishes go with these heifers and we sincerely hope that they will fulfill our expectations of helping Mr. Hartman produce better Herefords.

We are constantly trying to produce better and better Herefords for our many customers, and we feel that we are achieving this goal with our carefully culled cow herd and our top herd bull battery consisting of MW Prince Larry 67th; JHR Princes Mixer; Plus Return 1st and WHR Symbol 34th.

*We would be pleased to have you come by and visit us.
You are always welcome.*

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RHOME RANCH TEXAS

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Texas Cattle Trade in 1870

(Continued from Page 21)

\$23, leaving a profit of \$8.50, or nearly 40 per cent.

According to Chicago reports on livestock for this period it was mentioned by Chicago packers that Texas cattle dressed out with less waste than Illinois cattle, and consequently could be sold at finer margins to carcass butchers. It was also asserted that these cattle were superior for packing to the rough, coarse stock previously imported from west of the Missouri river, being "finer-grained in flesh, richer, and more tender." Their hides were also worth more—from 15 to 20 per cent, and their yield of tallow was larger.

Texas Cattle Brought Down Prices in the East

It was felt that the influence of the Texas cattle trade had begun to derange, to some extent, old arrangements of supply and demand in the meat markets generally. Up to this period it had been the states north of the Ohio river which had furnished the main supply of butcher meat in this country. It was anticipated that if the cheap beef production in Texas continued the latter states would be compelled to yield entirely the production of lower grades of beef. The extension of railroad facilities was constantly enlarging the area of pastureage immediately available for cheap beef production. In the case of Texas, it was surmised, many drawbacks to the trade would be removed. The long drive to markets would be abandoned. Farmers, it was argued, on land costing from \$20 to \$200 per acre, in climates requiring from four to five months' feeding, would not be able to compete with the cattlemen of Texas "operating under a sky that demands no shelter, and upon a soil yielding perennial supplies of green forage where land is now so cheap that a single stock farm included a whole county."

Livestock reports from Chicago during the latter half of 1870 told of a continued and increasing pressure of Texas cattle upon the market. The extreme range of prices for thin stock and for well matured fat beefs, respectively, was between \$2 and \$7 per hundred pounds. In the lower grades Texas cattle mainly monopolized the market. The low prices caused by this supply in abundance influenced all the meat markets in the country; in the opinion of intelligent cattle buyers in Chicago, the immense cattle irruptions from the Southwest alone prevented the average price of beef, live weight, from ruling as high as 12 cents per pound in the eastern markets.

New England farmers complained at this period of their being compelled to accept lower prices than had been anticipated.

Chicago had largely controlled the Texas cattle trade since its inception, but St. Louis had now begun to offer fierce competition, with the advantages accruing from shorter lines of communication with the cattle regions. It was supposed even at this early stage that the monopoly of transportation enjoyed by the Kansas Pacific and its connections would be broken up when the southwestern lines, then being constructed, were completed.

In 1870 it was estimated that in Texas there were four head of cattle to each inhabitant, whereas in the three great states of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania the proportion was reversed. Texas is supposed to have had at this period at least 3,000,000 head of beef cattle, be-

sides 600,000 cows. The calf crop of the state amounted to about 750,000. The cattle exodus from the ranches, however, since the end of the Civil War had been so great that even yearlings were driven to the pastures of Colorado and Kansas to fatten for the eastern markets. The great demand for stock induced ranchmen to occupy lands not well watered, resulting inevitably in a large loss of animals through thirst when the hot weather came.

While up to the war Texas' cattle industry had been confined chiefly to that part of the state below the San Antonio river and the border, rising land prices in this region due to the coming of farmers induced men to establish ranches in the higher central region of high rolling prairies, even to northern Texas.

By 1870 stockmen in this region were found with ranches rivaling those of the coast for the numbers of their cattle. John Hitson, from Rhea County, Tenn., had sold his land there and with 60 cows and 9 brood mares had migrated to Palo Pinto County, on the Brazos river. In eighteen years Hitson had accumulated 50,000 acres with as many head of cattle, it is said. John Chisum owned 30,000 head; G. W. Slaughter, 20,000; Coggins & Parks, 20,000; Lacy & Coleman, 12,000; and Martin Childers, 10,000 head. No other region in the United States offered equal facilities for rapid growth in cattle-ranching as did Texas.

Down in the coastal counties at this period were "cattle lords whose animated treasures surpassed, in number and value, even the flocks and herds of the great man of Uz." Captain Richard King led with 65,000 head of cattle on his Santa Gertrudis ranch, comprising, at that date,

84,000 acres. Besides his cattle herds, King owned at that period 10,000 horses, 7,000 sheep, and 8,000 goats; and employed 300 Mexican horsemen and herdsmen to care for all these animals—that is to say to keep an eye on the animals, control them and generally to protect and supervise their increase and brand them in due season. With all this array of

stock King possessed 1,000 saddle horses. Each year his calf crop showed a branding of 12,000 head, the cash proceeds of which were largely invested, it is reported, in stock cattle—and more land! These were the days before wire-fencing, it should be noted.

On the San Antonio river in its lower reaches sprawled the big O'Connor ranch, twenty miles below Goliad, as early as 1862. Here, in 1870, were pastured 40,000 or more cattle, and the number of calves branded totalled 12,000, and \$80,000 was realized by the sale of surplus stock. About ten years previously the ranch had been established with 1,500 head of cattle.

Between the Nueces and the Rio Grande Captain Mifflin Kenedy had organized a great cattle ranch, after the dissolution of his partnership with Capt. King, on a fertile peninsula of 142,840 acres (it was increased greatly later) jutting out into the Gulf of Mexico, the isthmus being secured by thirty miles of plank and wire fence, just completed. Kenedy was the first in Texas to fence large bodies of land with wire—smooth wire in his case. This great fence was guarded at intervals of three miles by tiny ranches under the custody of Mexican fence-riders or cowboys. Kenedy had amassed great herds of cattle amounting to 30,000 head, besides large numbers of other categories of livestock. Other numerous herds could be enumerated at this period.

The net increase of cattle in the entire region of South Texas had been estimated as high as 25 per cent per annum prior to the opening of the Texas cattle trade in Kansas. It was the great formative period of the cattle business so far as Texas and the great Southwest are concerned.



George Glenn, negro trail driver. In 1870, after his herd reached Abilene, Kans., the owner of the cattle died. Glenn, alone, carried the body a thousand miles back to Texas, taking 42 days to make the trip.—Photo courtesy J. Frank Dobie.

SHOW WINNER

Now serving in our herd!



Straus Royal Domino 7th



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As
Good
As
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Straus Royal Domino 7th, another good son of our Register-of-Merit sire, TTRoyal Triumph. He had a successful show career and is now in service in our herd. We have one calf by him on the ground and consider this calf one of the top calves ever dropped at Straus-Medina Hereford Ranch. The wonderful individuality of this calf and the outstanding job that the half brothers to the "7th" are doing in leading herds throughout the country and the prepotent blood he carries . . . all lead us to feel confident that the "7th" will sire the kind of calves we are proud to produce at Straus-Medina.



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JJ LARRY DOMINO 7th

... serving in our top bull battery which includes:

We extend a sincere invitation to Hereford breeders, both registered and commercial, to visit us and look at our cattle any time you are in this vicinity.

- WHR Royal Duke 107th
- JJ Larry Domino 7th
- WHR Symbol 21st
- WHR Proud Princeps 643rd
- WHR Destiny 10th

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GAIL - TOM - ELTOS — COMANCHE, TEXAS



HEAT TEMPERED Herefords

Herefords of TOP BLOODLINES
raised under practical conditions,
ACCLIMATED to hot climate

TT Royal Triumph

Pictured is TT Royal Triumph, sire of our young sire, STRAUS ROYAL DOMINC 1st. We now have several calves on our ranch by this young bull and they are outstanding. We feel fortunate in having this top young sire that is backed by top bloodlines. We would enjoy having you come by any time—you are always welcome.



Southwest Texas Hereford Ranch

CARRIZO SPRINGS, TEXAS

EDWARD O. GARDNER, Owner

Chicago Stock Show To Feature Economy Gains

A CONTEST stressing economy cattle feeding is planned as a feature of this year's International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at the Chicago Stock Yards November 24 to December 1.

The new competitions are termed "Short Fed Specials" and are announced as an addition to the carlot fat cattle classes—regularly one of the major features of the show. For over 50 years it has ranked as the largest contest of its kind at any stock show in the world and reflects the skill of the Corn Belt's top cattle feeders.

The show management has created the short-fed class to encourage and demonstrate economical methods of producing quality steers under present conditions.

To be eligible, cattle must not have been fed grain for 90 days prior to next August 1 and must be entered for the show not later than September 1 on special forms that will be furnished cattle feeders who apply.

One of the requirements is that the steers shall not have been fed grain for a period exceeding 125 days. It is also required that a record be taken of the weight of the cattle at the time they are put on feed.

Amounts of corn, or other grain, that are fed over the entire period will be furnished by the owners at show time and will be taken into consideration, along with gains made, when the cattle are judged on the opening day of the Exposition, Saturday, November 24.

Cash prizes will be awarded in two classes, one for carloads of 15 steers weighing under 1050 pounds each and the other for carloads of 15 steers weighing more than 1050 pounds; and a sterling silver trophy is to be presented to the exhibitor of the champion group.

The "Short-feds" will be sold at auction during the week of the International show, along with the other carloads of prime cattle that each year attract hundreds of buyers from all parts of the country, who come to secure prime beef of the highest possible excellence that go with the International show label.

It is announced that cattle exhibited and sold at the 1951 International Stock Show will not be subject to ceiling or roll-back prices.

Southwestern Championship Junior Rodeo August 7-11

THE Post Junior Rodeo, Inc., will present the fourth annual Southwestern Championship Junior Rodeo at Post, Texas on August 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. This rodeo is produced by and for boys and girls under twenty years of age. Seven events will be featured in the rodeo—calf roping, bull riding, calf bell, bareback bronc riding, cutting horse contest, barrel race, and flag race. All interested boys and girls should write Leon Miller, Post, Texas for entry blanks and other information on the show. All entries must be in by noon on August 6.

More than three hundred contestants are expected for the rodeo this year as more than two hundred and fifty competed last year. This is the "World's original all-junior rodeo". A Quarter Horse Show is to be held in connection with the rodeo and adults as well as juniors may enter horses. Entry blanks for it are available on request.



Doug Maplesden, D. V. M., now at Flat Top Ranch.

"During the past two months I have been getting acquainted in the Southwest. My first impressions have been most favorable. My family and I like Flat Top Ranch and Texas.

"The general herd health at Flat Top is excellent. The apparent lack of undesirable genetical factors is encouraging. Conditions here should be ideal for carrying out work on problems that we hope will be of benefit to all ranchers in the Southwest."

Signed

D. C. Maplesden, D. V. M.

Dr. Doug Maplesden is an honor graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, the veterinary college of Canada. Following graduation he was in large animal practice in Ontario. He came highly recommended by Dr. R. A. McIntosh, head of the Department of Medicine, O. V. C., as being well qualified to attend to the general health and undertake problems of research.

We expect Dr. Maplesden to make money for Flat Top Ranch with his regular daily services, and in addition to this to render a general service in the way of advice about nutrition, minerals, hormones, etc., that will benefit us greatly and that will indirectly benefit other breeders, too.

"Where Quality Comes in Quantity"

FLAT TOP RANCH

CHAS. PETTIT
Owner

WALNUT SPRINGS, TEXAS

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Manager

"Dedicated to the Improvement of Herefords"



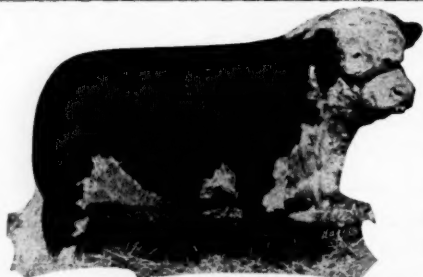
HG PROUD MIXER 673rd, our chief herd sire, son of WHR Proud Mixer 21st, is continuing to sire the kind that has established him as a top breeding bull.

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Top Quality
In His
Calves**

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Hereford Ranch W. B.
COMANCHE, TEXAS W. J.
100 Miles SW of Fort Worth on Highway U. S. 67 D. K.



Our Bull Battery:

- WHR Symbol 4th (chief sire)
By WHR Helmsman 3rd
- Greenhill Larry 22nd
By MW Larry 20th
- SD Elite Helmsman
By WHR Elite Helmsman
- SD Ambassador 13th
By WHR Symbol 4th
- SD Ambassador 14th
By WHR Symbol 4th
- WHR Version 17th
By MW Larry Domino 5th
- Stan-De Cascade
By H Proud Mixer

Pictured is one of our top herd bulls, TAMA TRIUMPH 118th. He is by WHR Triumph Domino 13th, he by WHR Royal Domino 51st. He is out of an own daughter of Jayhawker Domino. We would enjoy having you come by and see our Herefords at any time.

STAN-DE RANCH

WATOVA, OKLA. on US 169, 7 mi. south of Nowata or 40 N.E. of Tulsa.

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H. Dane Noe, Herdsman

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Amarillo, Texas

*There is no death. The stars go down
To rise on some other shore.
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crowns
They shine forevermore.*

J. L. McCreery

William Hayden Rowell

William Hayden "Pistol Bill" Rowell, early day peace officer and trail driver, died at his ranch near Newlin, Texas, June 4 at the age of 78. Rowell came to Texas from Tennessee with his parents as a boy and left home to grow up on the Chisholm and other trails herding cattle. In 1888 he went to Memphis and became a constable and made a name for himself as a peace officer. Before acquiring his own ranch he worked as a cowboy on famous spreads such as the Bar 98, Shoe Nail, Mill Iron, Diamond Tail and Shoe Bar ranches. Surviving are a son, Tom Rowell of McCamey; four daughters, Mrs. A. E. Owen and Mrs. T. F. Lehman, both of Dallas; Mrs. A. H. Warren of Montebello, Calif., and Mrs. O. O. Franklin of San Angelo, 10 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Alfred M. Collins

Alfred M. Collins, widely known Hereford breeder and former owner of the Baca Grant Ranch at Crestone, Colo., died May 24 at his home near Fort Collins, Colo., at the age of 75. Collins was born in Philadelphia and following his father's death moved to the historic Baca Grant in the San Luis valley in 1930. He was a majority stockholder in the San Luis Valley Land and Cattle Company and managed the spread which was once the property of Spain and later of Mexico. The original ranch, comprising 100,000 acres was staked out of 1823 by descendants of Don Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca. In later years it was enlarged to 200,000 acres. Collins, some time ago, sold the Baca Grant spread, together with its commercial herd of Herefords, to the Newhall Land and Farming Company of California and had scheduled the dispersion of the Baca Grant purebred herd at the Tom Field Ranch, Gunnison, Colo., September 17-18. In addition to his wife, Alfred Collins is survived by a daughter, Mrs. George von Bachmayr, Fort Collins; stepdaughter, Mrs. L. M. Mayrhofer, Pasadena, Calif.; stepsons, T. S. Glenn, Jr., Denver, and Harry Wilson Glenn of Crestone, Colo.; a brother and a sister, Henry H. Collins and Mrs. Henry H. Perry, Philadelphia.

Alan F. Wilson

Alan F. Wilson, a member of the firm of John Clay & Company, living in Chicago, died May 31 in a hospital in Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Wilson, 65 years old, was born at Woodstock, Ontario. He was employed by the old firm of Clay-Robinson & Co. in their financial office in the Rookery Building, Chicago, Illinois, in 1903. From there he moved to the stock yards office in Chicago where his duties were in the office and the cattle and sheep yards. In 1905 he went to Omaha as cashier, and in 1906 went to the Stock Growers National Bank at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in which bank the members of the firm still retain a substantial interest. In 1907 he was made cashier of the First National Bank of Ault, Colorado, another of the firm's banks. He spent several months in 1909 in the Kansas

City office from where he was transferred back to the Rookery office in 1910 where he occupied the position of cashier and later became office manager. Upon the death of J. G. Forrest, a member of the firm, in December, 1923, Mr. Wilson was transferred to the Kansas City office and at the same time became a member of the firm as a partner. For the past several years he has maintained headquarters at the Financial Office of John Clay & Company in the Rookery Building, Chicago. Mr. Wilson was well known among the financial institutions and by the live stock interests of the country. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Jane Showalter Wilson, a daughter, Mrs. June Woodland, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a son, Alan F. Wilson, Jr., Seattle, Washington.

Mrs. Mabel Oxsheer Quinn

Mrs. Mabel Oxsheer Quinn, widow of the late John Thomas Quinn, early day rancher of Howard County, died in a Big Spring hospital June 9. She was 76 years old. She is survived by one son, Capt. John Quinn, U. S. N.; a brother, John B. Oxsheer of California, and a grandson, John Thomas Quinn III.

Leonard Dickson

Leonard "Goobar" Dickson, retired brand inspector for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, died at his home in Fort Worth, May 31, at the age of 62. Dickson was retired in May, 1946, after having served the association as brand inspector for 27 years. He had the reputation of knowing more cattle brands than any other person in Texas at the time of his retirement. He started his career at the stock yards more

than 45 years ago and had been employed by a number of commission companies before becoming associated with the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Martha Dyche Dickson; a sister, Miss Bettie Dickson; and two brothers, Dyche and Mac Dickson, all of Fort Worth.

Mrs. Walter W. Russell

Mrs. Walter W. Russell, widow of the late W. W. Russell who operated the Lakewood Ranch west of Menard, died in a San Antonio hospital May 25. After marrying Russell in 1906 she made her home in Kansas and Oklahoma until returning to Texas in 1909. Mr. Russell died in 1942. She is survived by three children, Mrs. F. Luckenback, Jr., of Menard; Mrs. J. W. White, Mason, and Joe H. Russell, Menard; two grandchildren, Walter and Marjorie May Russell; a brother, George Grandstaff, Sr., and a sister, Mrs. Mable Bevans, both of Menard.

W. W. Shults

W. W. Shults, eldest son of a pioneer Eastland County family, and operator of a ranch near Moran, died May 27, 1951, at the Hendrick Memorial Hospital in Abilene, Texas, of a heart ailment. He was a long-time breeder of good horses and had recently established a purebred herd of Angus cattle.

John R. Black

John R. Black, oil man and rancher, died in Dallas June 5 at the age of 59. Black had extensive oil holdings in the Mid-Continent area, including Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico and Ar-

kansas. He operated a ranch in Hood County where he raised purebred Hereford cattle. Black purchased the 13,000-acre Cogdell Ranch, 12 miles northwest of Granbury some 15 years or more ago and stocked it with high quality Hereford cattle. He dispersed the herd in 1945. He is survived by his wife; two daughters, Mrs. Charles H. Hill, Jr., and Mrs. Peggy Black Bracklein; a son, John R. Black, Jr., his mother, Mrs. Belle M. Black, and a sister, Mrs. Robert A. Know, all of Dallas.

Charley W. Couchman

Charley W. Couchman, 73, for many years a rancher near Shamrock, Texas, and more recently a cattle dealer of Denver, Colo., died May 24 from a heart attack while en route from his home to visit his sons at Kim, Colo. He moved from Texas to southeastern Colorado in 1917. He is survived by three sons, Clyde and Chuck Couchman of Kim and Merlin Couchman of Wells, Nev.; two daughters, Christine Warren, Carlsbad, N. M., and Lucile Christian, Central Islip, N. Y.; nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Tom B. Field, Jr.

Tom B. Field, Jr., son of Tom and Sue Field, Hereford ranchers of Gunnison, Colo., was killed instantly in a motor car accident June 2 when the car, which he was driving, went out of control. Two brothers riding with Fields, Kenneth A. and Frank J. Dunn, of Gunnison, were seriously injured. Field had been associated with his father in the registered Hereford business and had planned to enter into a father-son partnership following the recent dispersion of the Switz-

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We are in the market for 2,000 head of heifer calves for fall delivery. We want to purchase these calves in as large lots as possible. All calves must be dehorned and have calfhood inoculations against Bangs. Please let us have the quantity, description and asking price in the first letter, so that we can arrange an inspection on your ranch.

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TAMP-R-PRUF EAR SEALS

er and Field Hereford interests. Survivors, besides the parents, include a brother, Fred, and a sister, Shirley.

Clyde Tarver Moffett

Clyde Tarver Moffett, 23-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sid Moffett, Sr., of Dilley, Texas, died March 23 from injuries received in an automobile accident. Moffett was born on the Moffett Ranch of LaSalle County and attended Dilley High School and Texas A. & I. College at Kingsville, where he majored in agriculture. Survivors are his parents, a brother, Sid Moffett, Jr., wife, Dorothy Ann Moffett, and small son, Tom Moore Moffett, all of Dilley, Texas.

Odell M. Thomson

Odell M. Thomson, one of the owners of the TO Ranch at Raton, N. M., died in a Denver hospital June 11 from injuries suffered in an automobile accident the day before. Thomson was returning to the ranch from Raton when his car went out of control while passing a bus. The car rolled over three times and threw Thomson 45 feet from the automobile. He was born in Duluth, Minn., and served in the U. S. Army in 1945 and 1946. In 1947 he moved to the TO, where he entered into active management of the large Hereford ranch. He is survived by his father, Adam G. Thomson, Duluth, Minn.; two brothers, Alec, Denver, and Adam G., Jr., Miami, Fla.

Willie Smith

Willie Smith, 84, retired ranchman of Stonewall County, died at his home in Aspermont, Texas, May 22, after a long illness. He was raised in Eastland County and settled in Stonewall County in the late nineties. He is survived by his wife; three sons, Wayman and Lee Smith of Aspermont, and Ross Smith, Tahoka; and a daughter, Mrs. Edward Fikany of Fort Sumner, N. M.; also a sister, Miss Bea Smith of Aspermont.

Joe D. Hughes

Joe D. Hughes, 75, prominent Houston resident, died Saturday, June 23, after an illness of several months. Hughes was born in Kentucky and was widely known for his stable of Quarter Horses and five-gaited horses. He was also a prominent breeder of registered Brahman cattle. He was buried at Corsicana, his former home. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Allee M. Hughes, Houston; three sisters, Mrs. Anna Johnson, Houston, Mrs. S. E. Anderson, Corsicana, Mrs. D. E. Welch, Longview; one brother, John C. Hughes, Corsicana.

Sam M. Oglesby

Sam M. Oglesby, 87, prominent ranchman in the San Angelo area, died at San Angelo June 22. Oglesby, a native of Lynchburg, Va., came to San Angelo in 1883 by stage coach. He was one of the founders of the West Texas Wool and Mohair Association in Mertzon in 1917 and for many years served on the sales committee. Survivors include seven sons, Sam, Jr., and Ford Oglesby of Schleicher County ranchmen; Ensley O. Oglesby and Blanks W. Oglesby, both wool buyers of San Angelo; the Rev. Jackson C. Oglesby of Ennis; Preston H. Oglesby of Dallas, and Robert L. Oglesby of Austin; one daughter, Mrs. J. L. Mitchell of Chihuahua, Mexico.

The Cattleman — Subscription rates: One year, \$2; three years, \$5; five years, \$8; foreign, one year, \$4.



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Welcome Cattlemen
TO 'OLD WEST' FRIENDLINESS



ROBERT MILLER, MANAGER
EL PASO, TEXAS

NOTEL
Paso del Norte

THE BULL PEN

By HENRY ELDER, Secretary
Texas Hereford Association

THE National Hereford Congress comes to Fort Worth in 1952. It will be the third such Congress of national scale. We are planning to make it the biggest and best one yet to be held. It will be a big job but that doesn't scare us. We have had and will have several more Hereford Short Courses which have been along the same lines as the Congress that we have learned a lot about such meetings. We think we are improving them as we go along.

While the recent Congress was a good one, we know we can line up a better one. Plans are already under way to make this the greatest Hereford event of 1952 that will be held anywhere in the nation. Suggestions from Hereford breeders, especially those who have attended either of the first two National Hereford Congresses, will be greatly appreciated. From all of the suggestions and ideas we hope to streamline a program that will be "jam-packed" with useful information of interest to Hereford breeders that will hold their interest from the opening to the close.

Since the meeting for the State Association delegates and officers will also be held in Texas in conjunction with the National Congress, we should have breeders from practically every state in the nation in attendance. We have the facilities to take care of these meetings and with the help of our Texas Hereford breeders and the American Hereford Association, you can look forward to the biggest and best National Hereford Congress ever to be held next year.

Dates for these meetings will probably be set soon. Keep an eye open for these dates and make your plans to be with us.

All Arabian Show

THE Third Annual All-Arabian Show, sponsored by the West Central Arabian Horse Association, will be held this year at Greeley, Colo., on Friday and Saturday, July 20 and 21. The judges will be Ward Wells of Oswego, Ore., and Donald Jones of Porterville, Cal.

For the past two years this show has been held at Cheyenne but it is expected that the show will be moved around to various major horse centers in the west central area. Last year the entries totaled 157 from 15 states.

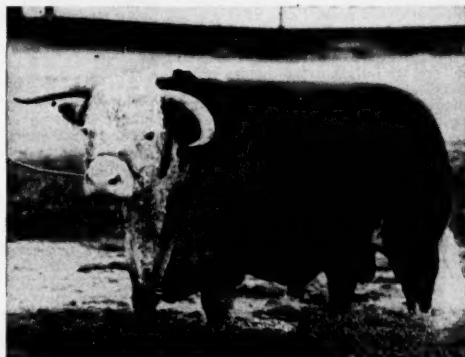
The two night shows will consist of performance classes, while the halter classes for purebreds and half-Arabs will be held on both mornings. A special feature of the show will be the famous dressage horse, Sharik, trained and exhibited by Ward Wells. This horse appeared at the Cheyenne show in 1949 and has performed at many major shows on the west coast from Canada to California.

Premium lists may be had by writing to Mrs. Clarence Saylor, P.O. Box 99, Great Falls, Mont.



Henry Elder

FOUR SONS SERVE IN ONE HERD



DL DOMINO ... The Diamond Sire!



Four sons of D L Domino are now in service at the Bear Creek Hereford Ranch, Aledo, Texas. The fact that this number of Diamond L Ranch-bred sires are in service at this well known, top quality Hereford Ranch is, we feel, a distinct compliment to Diamond L Ranch breeding.

We have 32 daughters of DL Domino and two grandsons (Domino Return E 1643rd and BC Diamond Larry) in our own herd.

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The Cattleman—Subscription rates: One year, \$2; three years, \$5; five years, \$8; foreign, one year, \$4.

The Brahman in America

(Continued from Page 22)

the transformation process is finished, that the ultimate has been reached. Rather, are we only started on the path. With the success we are seeing with hybridization in many breeding programs, we can easily forecast much greater developments in beef production through a proper utilization of the Bos Indicus and Bos Taurus species. To contemplate otherwise would be to turn our backs on all the success of men working in the field of genetics as it relates to all growing things—to turn our backs on the development that has been seen in the production of hybrid corn, rice, sugar

cane, oats, poultry, hogs—to turn our backs on the phenomenal success of the King Ranch in presenting the Santa Gertrudis breed—to forget the Beefmaster, the Braford, the Brangus, and the Charbray.

The Brahman in America, by reason of his qualities of sturdiness and adaptability, is being developed into a spectacular beef machine. Through the application of good breeding practices, he is being molded into a classic beef animal that contains all those excellent inherent qualities of the sturdy, thrifty Bos Indicus breed to which is added the ability to flesh—to produce the right beef at the right time.

At this point, I am reminded of a

quotation from Emerson on English livestock characteristics. He said, in speaking of the English livestock industry: "The native cattle are extinct, but the island is full of artificial breeds. The agriculturist, Bakewell, created sheep and cows and horses to order and breeds in which everything was omitted but what was economical. The cow is sacrificed to her bag, the ox to his sirloin." And I will here happily add that we in America are sacrificing the Indian Brahman to beef production, and this sacrifice to beef production is, I am afraid, at the consternation of some Indian cattle enthusiasts who apparently have failed to realize that all present-day beef animals have been created by careful breeding processes—just as is occurring in the Brahman industry today. Yet, to those who are sincerely interested in the economical production of meat, this process is of extreme interest.

Thus, Brahman in America is not only increasing beef production through heterosis or hybrid vigor—he is fast becoming a beef animal within himself! This is a perfectly natural genetic result which should be understood and adhered to, not misjudged and condemned. The American breeder has never been satisfied to merely take a good animal and keep him good. He will take a good corn and make of it a better corn, will take a good animal and make of it a better animal. The Brahman has met with enthusiastic reception because our agriculturists are progressive. The opportunity to build a better beef animal has been an inviting challenge to him. This opportunity has enlisted the aid of active men in all walks of life. The Brahman industry is fortunate in having been able to engage the enthusiastic interest of men from many fields of endeavor. This has permitted a tempo in Brahman development that has never been experienced in the development of any other breed. The speed of this progress, of course, has resulted in many animals being left by the wayside. That is a perfectly natural result, and does cause some immediate confusion, but the element of time will correct these things and the excellency of the result obtained will prevail and offset this inconvenience.

Heredity is a mighty force. The working out of intricate problems and the building up of fine herds of cattle by intelligent study and the application of known tendencies of heredity has for ages appealed to active, progressive men. All of the improvements which have been made in the field of Brahman are, as in the field of other livestock, constantly subject to the inexorable operation of the laws of reversion to wild ancestral forms. The improvement program in any livestock field is never ended. To accept any point as the fixed end point is to err. With improvement always in mind, progress will result. Nature commonly sees to it that life forms adapt themselves to environment. The versatility of the Brahman in this respect is one of the reasons for his great success in America. With proper periods of acclimatization, the Brahman will and does excel in hot, dry country—in low, wet, marshy country—and in high, cold country. This is not guess work—it has been and is being constantly proven by scores of beef operations.

In the various breeding programs throughout the country, we find that great progress has been achieved by some and little by others. Why? Some of it



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PROGRESS

Where you see a ranch with Brahman, you see progress. You see a ranch whose progressive owner looks to the future, and to which the future comes quickly.



PROSPERITY

Brahman cattle bring prosperity with them. They gain fast; their dressing percentage is uncommonly high; they thrive under difficult grazing conditions; they resist heat, disease, and pests.



BETTER BEEF

In the final analysis, it is Brahman cattle's greater production that brings progress and prosperity. More and more cattlemen recognize the truth of the now-famous slogan: BRAHMANS BUILD BEEF.



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BRAHMAN
BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**

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HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

is accounted for by luck, either good or bad. Some is accounted for through misinformation. The founding of the herd, of course, is always the first key to ultimate result. Here, one must possess a knowledge of what does constitute excellence as against mediocrity. What is excellent Brahman conformation, what is excellent bone structure, what is excellent condition of smoothly disposed flesh?

Pedigree—per se—has only limited value. It can only be a guide. Individual merit must control and yet individual merit must be understood. The great factors in any program are the sire and the dam. In the hands of an expert breeder, strong blood concentration is a master key, yet in the hands of the novice it may be a force of destruction. Brahman history in America is strewn with the wrecks of those who have been led too far afield by so-called family or blood-line designations on the basis that distant excellence can be safely relied on. This history also certainly shows that inferior specimens are sometimes produced by even the most noted sires. The existence of a registration certificate is no guarantee. Registration and pedigree merely indicate what might reasonably be expected by good breeding methods—and by good luck. These rules hold true in all breeding programs; yet at times they have been overlooked by anxious breeders.

The Brahman came into prominence in this country at about the time ranges were getting poorer. He was utilized because his environmental history was such that he had an inherent ability to hustle, to withstand disease, to survive. He could follow in on these poorer ranges and do a good job. Some breeders saw in him other qualities of beef and through selection and intelligent exercise of scientific breeding practices, they developed a great beef animal. Some, then, thought of the Brahman as a magic animal. There is no magic animal. A Brahman will do well on poor conditions, yes, but he does better under better conditions. Improved soil and improved grazing conditions are as important to a proper functioning of the Brahman industry in America as any other one thing. Those who think they can neglect and abuse their soil and continue their beef production through the excellency of Brahman ability to survive are fooling themselves. Good soil tends to better livestock. As stated before, nature commonly sees to it that life forms adapt themselves to their environment. Hence, the Brahman industry in some instances has been injured by those who feel that the Brahman ability to survive will increase in proportion to the rate of depreciation of their neglected ranges. The ability of the Brahman to survive is a marvelous trait—it has placed him in position to be of unusual value and service in our beef production program. But today in the beef industry, survival is not sufficient. The time has come when we must have production per unit. The unit must survive, yes. But the unit must also produce, it must flesh, it must build beef. The native Brahman will sustain life where no other bovine will survive. The Brahman which has been developed in America and which is now, at once, the classic and the envy of beef producers throughout the world, will not only sustain life but will build beef, produce meat under the same rugged conditions, and his production will increase in proportion to the increase in the quality of his environmental conditions.

This is the Boy that did the trick—



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J. V. Gates has spent many years developing a strain of famous, Naturally Gentle Brahman Cattle known as BARZEE BRAHMAN. But not until BARZEE'S PERFECTO came along could he be sure the calves would **always** be 100% gentle. In 5 crops of calves from this bull, not one has been wild. And his sons are producing gentle calves, even when used on wild cows. His daughters are so highly prized, none will be for sale.

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BARZEE BRAHMAN

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PALEFACE RANCHES

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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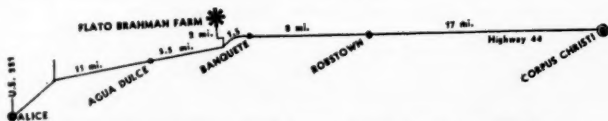
Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth.



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Although we have no cattle for sale right now, it will pay you to investigate the advantages of Flato Brahmans for the future improvement of your herd.



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BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**

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No paper on the Brahman in America would be complete without some mention of the influence of *Bos Indicus* blood in dairy production. Dairymen have observed with deep interest the hardy qualities imparted by Brahman sires into beef cattle. Many have captured a measure of this resistance to heat and other adverse conditions by crossing the Brahman with dairy cattle. Several of the departments of animal husbandry in our colleges have seen the great service to the dairy industry that might result from a proper utilization of these Brahman qualities and have included in their research programs a plan for the study of the best methods to capture the desired results. A & M College of Texas has commenced a most worthy and ambitious project to extend over a 25-year period, wherein the Jersey and the Brahman will be crossed, recrossed, and worked with under every modern scientific plan for the purpose of capturing for Gulf Coast dairymen the stamina of the Brahman, together with the enviable milk production of the Jersey.

The United States Department of Agriculture has also shown great interest in the subject of Brahman influence on the dairy industry, and about 1945 imported from India two Brahman heifers and two bulls of the Sindhi breed. This breed has been utilized in India particularly for milk production. The results of this great experiment are awaited by the dairy industry with great interest.

The present moment is definitely an early point in the history of Brahman development in America. At this point, there are certainly to be found many excellent Brahman cattle, but also many cattle going under the guise of Brahman or *Bos Indicus*. The sad thing is that the merit of Brahman blood has been so definitely proven and accepted and has been in such great demand that it has made it profitable for the unscrupulous breeder or the ill-advised trader to sell everything into breeding channels that bears a resemblance to Brahman or *Bos Indicus*. One of the greatest services the American agriculturist will give posterity is the tremendous beef industry developed on these shores, and one of the most significant elements of this great industry is the influence of the American Brahman in beef production.

Lightning Losses

LIVESTOCK raisers often request information on how to determine whether cattle, horses, and sheep have been killed by lightning, says E. E. Leasure of the veterinary medicine department at Kansas State College. In most cases loss by lightning is circumstantial. The cattle, horses and other animals are usually found dead following an electrical storm on prominent knolls, along fences or under trees. The lesions found on autopsy of such dead animals are by no means consistent. Often the external body surfaces show no marks whatsoever. Occasionally singed hair or wool on the head or withers may be observed. When dead animals are skinned, lesions of hemorrhage may be found under the skin at the point the lightning bolt entered the body. As a rule other body tissues show no signs of injury. Pulpy brains and spinal cords have been reported as being observed but the lesions apparently are not consistent. In view of the above it is quite difficult to make a diagnosis of death by lightning.

San Angelo Horse Show

THE horse show held in conjunction with the annual rodeo at San Angelo, June 7-10, brought together more than 100 of the Southwest's outstanding animals, including many that had been champions at major shows during the past year or more.

Such was the case in the Quarter Horse division, which was judged by Volney Hildreth, Aledo, Texas, a Quarter Horse breeder himself and widely known as a judge of horse flesh. For the championship in the stallion division he selected Hobo, an 11-year-old stud owned by B. L. Smith, Jr., Junction, Texas. It was the tenth championship for Hobo, whose colts have done well at halter as well as in the performance classes and on the track.

Mitzi M, with many championships to her credit, was awarded the purple in the mare division. She was also the reigning champion. Mitzi M is owned by Clifford Martin, Llano, Texas.

For the reserve championships Hildreth selected two King Ranch-bred horses. Red Beaver, by Red Ryder, owned by Doc Botkin, Abilene, was reserve champion stallion, and South Texas, by Lobo, owned by Loyd Jinkens, Fort Worth, was reserve champion mare.

Awards by classes follow:

Aged Stallions: 1, Hobo, B. L. Smith, Jr., Junction; 2, Red Beaver, Doc Botkin, Abilene; 3, Red Ryder, Austin Davis, Brady; 4, Baldy Bacchus, B. St. George Tucker, San Angelo; 5, Dusty Miller, J. Y. Crum, Weatherford.

Stallions of 1948: 1, Hardstuff, Bill C. Sykes, Fort Sumner, N. M.; 2, Skipper B, Charlie Black, Ozona; 3, The Joker, Stanley Mayfield, Sonora; 4, Chief Moore, Gene Hensley, Santa Anna; 5, Gin High, Earl Haley, Fort McKavett.

Stallions of 1949: 1, Handy Pep, John Dublin, Midland; 2, Rancher Hot Shot, Bob Pressley, Abilene; 3, Bar Hug, A. R. Eppenauer, Marfa; 4, King Boy, Joe Kirk Fulton, Lubbock; 5, Jobo, James H. King, Monahans.

Stallions of 1950: 1, Cubana, Loyd Jinkens, Fort Worth; 2, Joe-Zan, J. T. (Bud) Jones, Robert Lee; 3, Bubbeh, Walter King, San Angelo; 4, Panama, S. E. Niell; 5, Dandy, Elsie Ault, San Angelo.

Aged Mares: 1, Mitzi M, Clifford Martin, Llano; 2, Abbott's Marilyn, Thomas Abbott, Fort Worth; 3, Little Lucky Marie, Randy Campbell, Morgan; 4, Little Headlight, A. J. Bishop, Jr., Winters; 5, Mickey Lou, Campbell.

Mares of 1948: 1, South Texas, Jinkens; 2, Olga, Dee Harrison, Del Rio; 3, Black Satin, Darel Rhodes, Merkel; 4, Boshion, Foster Sims Price, Sterling City; 5, Tiny Too, Steve Stevens, San Angelo.

Mares of 1949: 1, Red Lady, Jess Koy, Eldorado; 2, Edith's Beauty, Abbott; 3, Ma, Koy; 4, Miss Mo Jo, Krohn's Small Fry Ranch, Wichita Falls; 5, Smutty S, Stoner Bros., Uvalde.

Mares of 1950: 1, Miss Fullwell, A. Hoyt Weaver, Lubbock; 2, Bay Muggins, L. B. Cox, III, Ozona; 3, Sugar Candy E. Alton L. Edwards, San Angelo; 4, Bo Sis, Stanley Mayfield, Sonora; 5, Strole's Sorehead, Dr. and Mrs. D. G. Strole, Abilene.

Geldings of 1949-50: 1, Randy's Little Jack, Campbell; 2, Bum, John W. Taylor, Santa Anna.

Aged Geldings: 1, Sir Williams, Buster Morgan, Burkburnett; 2, Roanie, Bessie Burke Harrell, Cresson; 3, Sebra, Dun, Aubrey Rankin, Burkburnett; 4, Little Red Rhodes, C. F. Rhodes, Merkel; 5, Little Man, Bobby Bond, San Angelo.

Reining Mares and Geldings: 1, Mitzi M. Martin; 2, Buster G, J. D. Guy, Winters; 3, Golden Lass, Josephine Clepper, San Angelo; 4, Pon-

A. L. Ward, Educational Director, National Cottonseed Products Association, is shown with his portrait which was unveiled on June 12 at the annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association in Houston. The portrait is being presented to Texas A. & M. College, and a plaque states: "Presented to Texas A. & M. College by friends who recognize the influence of his leadership in the development of the livestock industry." Dean W. L. Stangel, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, initiated the plans and headed a portrait committee composed of D. W. Williams, vice-chancellor, Texas A. & M. College; Rufus Peebles, Tehuacana; and G. A. Simmons, Lubbock.

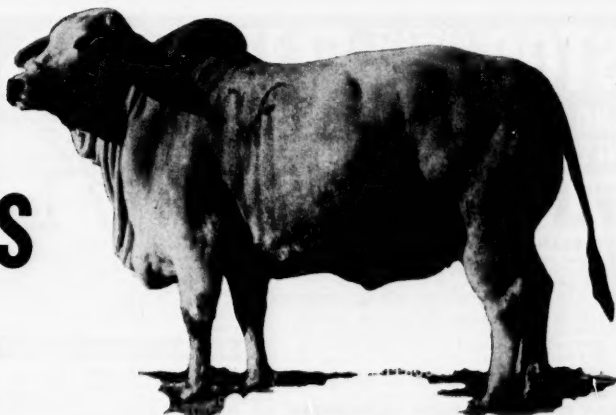


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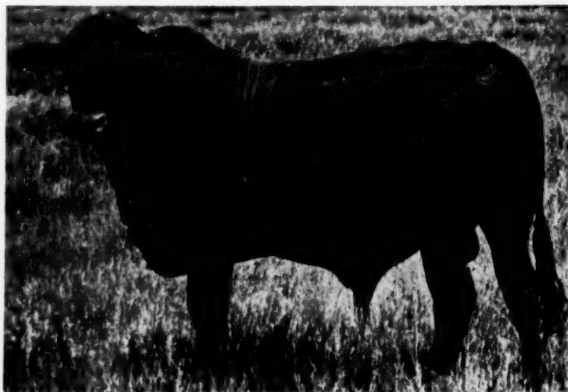
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derosa, J. T. McCabe, Jr., Robert Lee; 5, Sir William, Morgan.

The Palomino Show

Golden Dude III, by Haralson's Golden Dude, owned by L. H. Baker, San Angelo, was named champion Palomino stock horse stallion, with reserve honors going to Clover Buck, owned by Bob Lucas, Fort Worth. Clover Buck stood second in these to the champion.

Wilson's Honey, owned by Benson Kretzmeier, Vanderpool, was champion stock horse mare, with the reserve going to April Gold, owned by Jake Callison, San Angelo.

In the pleasure type division, Kenneth Kump, Ballinger, showed the champion stallion, Gold Fellow, and the reserve champion was Alexander's Pretty Boy, owned by Dr. G. H. Alexander, Terrell.

Wilson's Sweetheart, owned and shown by Glen Casey, Amarillo, was champion pleasure type mare. The reserve champion was Yellow Toy, owned by Bill Dent, Odessa.

J. S. Arledge judged the Palominos.

Awards by classes follow:

Palomino Stock Horses

Aged Stallions: 1, Tinker Toy, Dr. J. M. Harrington, Lamesa; 2, Shoe Stamp, C. Gordon Arnold, Bedford; 3, Colorado Gus, H. E. Brooks, San Angelo; 4, Soldier Boy, Jr., Gerald D. Fuller, Midland; 5, Texas Star, John Edwards, San Angelo.

Stallions of 1948: 1, Golden Dude, III; 2, Clover Buck.

Stallions of 1949-50: 1, Gold Dodger, G. A. Hahn, Dallas; 2, Wilson's Skipper, KS Stud Ranch, Taft and Vanderpool.

Aged Mares: 1, My Gold Lass, Josephine Clepper, San Angelo; 2, Soldier Girl, Dr. G. H. Alexander, Terrell.

Mares of 1948: 1, Wilson's Honey; 2, April Gold; 3, Tinker Toy's Firefly, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Poe, San Angelo; 4, Sonny's Maid O'Gold, Beverly Bob Cleveland, Fort Stockton.

Mares of 1949-50: 1, Fredo, Mrs. D. L. Haralson, San Angelo; 2, Dude's Miss Gold, Bruce L. Ingram, San Angelo; 3, Boot-Tee, B. E. Brooks, San Angelo; 4, Noelke's Goldlocks, Noelke & Donowho, Sheffield.

Geldings: 1, Buster Jim, Buster Morgan, Burkburnett; 2, Little Man, Bobby Bond, San Angelo; 3, Hahn's Gold King, Bill Hahn, Dallas; 4, Gen S. Powell, E. C. Baucom, San Angelo.

Pleasure Type

Aged Stallions: 1, Gold Fellow.

Stallions of 1948: 1, Alexander's Pretty Boy, Dr. G. H. Alexander; 2, Page's Golden Buddie, George W. Page, Abilene; 3, Golden Dude's Firecracker, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Poe.

Stallions of 1949-50: 1, Tiny King, Rayburn-Wright, Waco; 2, Golden Crooner, S. F. Hignett, Big Lake; 3, King Dandy, Jr., Rayburn-Wright; 4, Sundown, F. H. Hamby, Sonora.

Aged Mares: 1, Wilson's Sweetheart; 2, Yellow Toy, Bill Dent, Odessa; 3, Shew Fly, Bob Lucas, Fort Worth; 4, Princess McClure, George W. Page, Abilene; 5, Lady B, Gene Baucom, San Angelo.

Mares of 1948: 1, Miss Silva Gold, Bobby Bond, San Angelo.

Mares of 1949-50: 1, Ledo, D. L. Haralson, San Angelo; 2, Fancy Figure, Jack Spillman, Dallas; 3, Texas Rascal, Doc Botkin, Abilene; 2, Brick O'Gold, R. A. Cleveland, Fort Stockton; 3, Man About Town, Jack Spillman, Dallas; 4, Robert L. Carleton Lynch; 5, Little Dusty, E. C. Baucom, San Angelo.

Performance Classes

Stock Horse Reining Class, Stallions: 1, Shoe Stamp, C. Gordon Arnold, Bedford; 2, Golden Dude III, L. H. Baker, San Angelo; 3, Beaute, John Drensen, Abilene.

Stock Horse Reining Class, Mares or Geldings: 1, Gold Lass, Josephine Clepper, San Angelo; 2, Soldier Girl, Dr. G. H. Alexander, Terrell; 3, Tinker Toy's Firefly, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Poe, San Angelo; 4, Little Man, Bobby Bond, San Angelo.

Pleasure Type, Western Equipment Only, Stallions: 1, Gold Fellow, Kenneth Kump, Ballinger; 2, Alexander's Pretty Boy, Dr. G. H. Alexander, Terrell.

Pleasure Type, Western Equipment Only, Mares or Geldings: 1, Shew Fly, Bob Lucas, Fort Worth; 2, Man About Town, Jack Spillman, Dallas; 3, Princess McClure, Geo. W. Page, Abilene; 4, Texas Rascal, Doc Botkin, Abilene; 5, Brick O'Gold, R. A. Cleveland, Fort Stockton.

Ladies' Western Pleasure Class: 1, Gold Lass, Josephine Clepper, San Angelo; 2, Man About Town, Jack Spillman, Dallas; 3, Soldier Girl, Dr. G. H. Alexander, Terrell.

Western Pair Class, Western Equipment Only:

1, Tinker Toy's Firefly and Golden Dude's Firecracker, both owned by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Foe, San Angelo; 2, Gold Lass, Josephine Clepper, and Soldier Girl, Dr. G. H. Alexander, Terrell; 3, Little Dusty, E. C. Baucum, San Angelo, and Lady B, Gene Baucum, San Angelo.

The Thoroughbred Show

About 30 horses were entered in the Thoroughbred show, which was judged by Col. Tom Whitehead, San Antonio.

Col. R. S. Waring, San Angelo, showed both champion stallion, Chance Boy, and champion mare, Good Job. The mare is the champion stallion's dam.

B. E. Brooks, San Angelo, showed the reserve champion stallion, Texas Larkden, and Len M. Mertz, San Angelo, had the reserve champion mare, Dimples.

Awards by classes follow:

Aged Stallions: 1, Chance Boy, Col. R. S. Waring, San Angelo; 2, Texas Larkden, B. E. Brooks, San Angelo; 3, Mojado, A. R. Eppenaue, Marfa; 4, Smiling Red, Robert G. Alsop, San Angelo.

Stallions of 1949-50: 1, Eden's Pair, Mackey Weaver, Eden; 2, Indio, Len M. Mertz, San Angelo; 3, Monte Red, Elsie Ault, San Angelo; 4, Portey, Robert V. Holland, Robert Lee; 5, Little Junior, Mertz.

Aged Mares: 1, Good Job, Col. Waring; 2, Little Apron, Col. Waring; 3, Sky Lark, Helen Green, Morgan.

Mares of 1948: 1, Portia, Carl F. Hatch, Robert Lee; 2, Wynita, B. G. McKee, Eden.

Mares of 1949-50: 1, Dimples, Mertz; 2, Port-A-Keyes, Fred Roe, Jr., Robert Lee; 3, Texas Fran, Weaver; 4, Queen High, Krohn's Small Fry Ranch, Wichita Falls.

Geldings: 1, Dollar Hide, Dave Moore, San Angelo; 2, Buster Button, Steve Scott, San Angelo; 3, Sheriff Vance, Small Fry Ranch; 4, Little Gotsch, Small Fry Ranch; 5, Old Port, Bob Keyes, Bronie.

Reining Class: 1, John Herman Virden, Balinger; 2, Don Felipe, Fred Roe, Jr.; 3, Skylark, Helen Green; 4, Philander, Col. Waring; 5, Button Buster, Scott.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

Ozona Quarter Horse Show

THE Ozona Quarter Horse show, held at Ozona, Texas, May 26, was such a success this year that its sponsors decided to make the show a two-day event next year. There were about 130 entries in the show, including some champions at major shows held previously this year.

The grand champion mare was Mitzi M, a five-year-old owned by Clifford Martin. This outstanding individual is a many times champion at halter and in reining and cutting contests.

Chuck Wagon W, a comparative newcomer in the show ring, owned by Bob Collins, Goldthwaite, was named grand champion stallion. He was champion at the recent Vernon Quarter Horse show.

Dusty Miller, owned by J. Y. Crum, Weatherford, was reserve champion stallion and Wimpy's Doonie, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Nobles, Midland, was reserve champion mare. Both animals stood second in class to the champion.

Quarter Horse awards follow:

Stallions of 1950: 1, Starglow, Sid Millsapugh, Ozona; 2, M-Handy, Austin Davis, Brady; 3, Booker Bob, Homer Good, Ozona; 4, Pecos Dodger, H. C. Noeike, Sheffield; 5, Juneteenth, Ted Harris, San Angelo.

Stallions of 1949: 1, Bar Hug, A. R. Eppenaue, Marfa; 2, Handy Pep, John Dublin, Midland; 3, Poca Hera, Gay Copeland, Sonora; 4, Hi Fly Carson, Bill Carson, Ozona; 5, Jobo, James H. King.

Aged Stallions: 1, Chuck Wagon W, Bob Collins, Goldthwaite; 2, Dusty Miller, J. Y. Crum, Weatherford; 3, Red Rider, Austin Davis, Brady; 4, Reed McCue, Foster Sims Price, Sterling City; 5, Thompson's Joe, Paul Holcomb, Ozona.

Champion Stallion: Chuck Wagon W, Bob Collins.

Reserve Champion Stallion: Dusty Miller, J. Y. Crum.

Mares of 1950: 1, Spinningwheel, owned by John Blair, Sterling City; 2, Ozona Black Queen, Lewis Robison, Ozona; 3, Strole's Sorehead, Dr. E. G. Strole, Abilene; 4, filly owned by V. C. Harman.

Menard: 5, Bay Muggins, L. B. Cox, III, Ozona.
Mares of 1949: 1, Smutty S, Stoner Bros., Uvalde; 2, Floydada Flo, P. C. Perner, Ozona; 3, Chupa Flor, J. A. Murr, Junction; 4, Ma, Jess Koy, Eldorado; 5, Red Lady, Koy.

Aged Mares: 1, Mitzi M, Clifford Martin, Llano; 2, Wimpy's Doonie, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Nobles, Midland; 3, Oscar's Doll, Max Word, Ozona; 4, Boshion, Foster Sims Price, Sterling City; 5, Maudie D, Earl Albin, Comanche.

Champion Mare: Mitzi M, Clifford Martin.
Reserve Champion Mare: Wimpy's Doonie, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Nobles.

Geldings: 1, Patches, Perner, Ozona; 2, Sand Bowl, Collins; 3, Joker Joe R, Collins; 4, Bud Turner, Punk Snyder, Melvin; 5, Tony Tom Owens, Kay Black, Ozona.

All-Palomino Show at Mineral Wells

BOB LUCAS, Fort Worth, showed the champion stock horse stallion at the ninth annual All-Palomino show held at Mineral Wells, Texas, June 2. The champion was Clover Buck, who has been a consistent winner at major shows. G. H. McClellan, Wichita Falls, showed the champion stock horse mare, Mc's Blondie.

Booger Bear, owned by Jack W. Bridges, Glen Rose, was reserve champion stock horse stallion and School Girl, owned by Ramsey & Marburger, Abilene, was reserve champion stock horse mare.

Sky Rocket, owned by Clyde K. Carter, Fort Worth, was champion pleasure type stallion, the reserve going to Alexander's Pretty Boy, owned by Dr. G. H. Alexander, Terrell. Lucas showed the champion pleasure type mare, Shew Fly, and Golden Glory S, owned by G. W. Sams, Fort Worth, was reserve champion.

Harry Lewis, Dallas, judged the show.

Awards in detail follow:

Stock Horses, Stallions 1949: Foal: 1, Gold Dodger, Largent & Henderson, Big Spring; 2, Wilson's Skipper, K. S. Stud Ranch, Vanderpool & Taft.

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Texas: 3, Dexter's Gold, I. W. Ferguson, Wichita Falls; 4, Golden Dan Waggoner, W. E. Krumrei, Enid, Okla.; 5, Danny Woodman, A. C. Woodman & Son, Dallas.

Stock Horse Stallions, 1948 Foals: 1, Clover Buck, Bob Lucas, Fort Worth; 2, Chubuck, O. G. Hill, Jr., Hereford; 3, Lucas Sunny Day, Lucas.

Stock Horse Stallions, Foaled Prior to 1948: 1, Booger-Bear, Bridges; 2, Johnny Boy, H. S. Samuel Thomas, Huntington; 3, Sober H., J. T. Muse, Fort Worth; 4, Old Man's Gold, Bridges.

Champion Stock Horse Stallion: Clover Buck, Lucas.

Reserve Champion Stock Horse Stallion: Booger-Bear, Bridges.

Stock Horse Mares 1949 Foals: 1, Miss Jacket, W. E. Krumrei, Enid, Okla.; 2, Honey Bun, Jack Spillman, Dallas; 3, Graham Lady, Lester Smith, Weatherford; 4, Lady D., J. L. Daniel, San Saba.

Stock Horse Mares, 1948 Foals: 1, Wilson's Honey, K. S. Stud Ranch; 2, Richardson's Little Sis, Loyd V. Dees, Olney.

Stock Horse Mares Foaled Prior to 1948: 1, Mc's Blondie, C. H. McClellan, Wichita Falls; 2, School Girl, Ramsey-Marburger, Abilene; 3, Baby-Bear, Bridges; 4, Turner's Goldie, Lucas; 5, Lady-Bear, Bridges.

Champion Stock Horse Mare: Mc's Blondie, McClellan.

Reserve Champion Stock Horse Mare: School Girl, Ramsey-Marburger.

Pleasure Horse Geldings, Any Age: 1, Man About Town, Spillman; 2, Sky Saba, Clyde K. Carter, Fort Worth; 3, Robert L. Carlton Lynch, Fort Worth; 4, Texas Rascal, C. E. Botkins, Abilene; 5, Silver D., Mrs. Joe Drummond, Fort Worth.

Pleasure Horse Stallion 1949 Foals: 1, Tiny King, Rayburn Wright, Waco; 2, King Dandy Jr., Wright; 3, Bill's Star Dust, W. N. Kinsey, Duncanville.

Pleasure Horse Stallion, 1948 Foals: 1, Alexander's Pretty Boy, Dr. G. H. Alexander, Terrell; 2, Sam's Meadow Gold, G. W. Sams, Fort Worth; 3, Sam's Rambler, Clyde K. Carter; 4, Moonlight's Golden Nugget, Jim R. and Rita White, Garland; 5, Page's Golden Buddie, George W. Page, Abilene.

Pleasure Horse Stallions Foaled Prior to 1948: 1, Sky Rocket, Clyde K. Carter; 2, Pride of Eldorado, C. S. McMullen, Huntington; 3, Rex Amber, W. H. Bill Carter, Fort Smith, Ark.; 4, Desert Gold, F. D. Morgan, Van; 5, Golden Atomic Bomb, H. B. Birkes, Austin.

Champion Pleasure Stallion: Sky Rocket, Clyde K. Carter.

Reserve Pleasure Horse Stallion: Alexander's Pretty Boy, Alexander.

Pleasure Horse Mares, 1949 Foals: 1, Sunny Hills Dottie Ray, Dr. F. W. Schaffer, Walsenburg,

Colo.; 2, Prissy Day, Lucas; 3, Little Question, Krumrei; 4, Reynold's Lady, Dr. A. M. Reynolds, DeLeon.

Pleasure Horse Mares, 1948 Foals: 1, Sky Ann, W. H. (Bill) Carter; 2, Palomar Duchess, Mrs. Bennie McDonald, Fort Worth; 3, Bonanza's Blonde Bait, P. M. Kuykendall, Ranger.

Pleasure Horse Mares Foaled Prior to 1948: 1, Shew Fly, Lucas; 2, Golden Glory S., Sams; 3, Teddy Bear, Bridges; 4, Princess McClure, Page; 5, Sunshine Girl, Mrs. Joe Drummond.

Champion Pleasure Horse Mare: Shew Fly, Lucas.

Reserve Champion Pleasure Horse Mare: Golden Glory S., Sams.

Stock Horse Geldings Any Age: 1, Buster Jim owned by Charles A. Morgan, Burkburnett; 2, Little Star, Jack W. Bridges, Glen Rose; 3, Hahn's Gold King, G. A. Hahn, Dallas; 4, Isabella's Lucky Strike, L. L. Barnes, Cleburne.

New Livestock Pavilion at State Fair

A NEW \$125,000 Livestock Pavilion now under construction at State Fair Park in Dallas will be completed in time for the 1951 State Fair of Texas. Erected on the site of the old nurse cow barn, adjoining the \$250,000 cattle barns, the Pavilion will provide facilities that are among the Southwest's finest for judging and viewing of livestock. The arena will be 90 by 180 feet, surrounded by 3,200 seats. Here, exhibitors can display to best advantage their entries in such outstanding shows during the 1951 State Fair of Texas as the Pan-American National Hereford Show; Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn and Brahman beef cattle shows; the Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Jersey and Milking Shorthorn dairy cattle shows; and the American Saddle, Quarter Horse and Open Cutting Horse contests.

The brand is the cattleman's coat of arms. Is yours recorded?

Hereford Heaven Sale

SUMMARY

4 Bulls	\$ 5,550; avg.	\$1,388
31 Females	41,150; avg.	1,328
35 Head	46,700; avg.	1,334

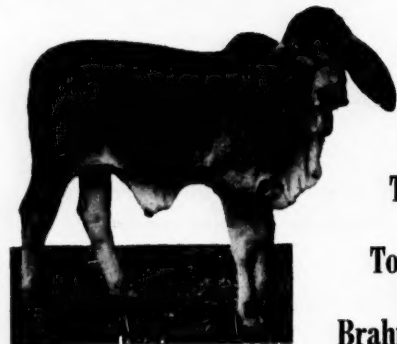
THE seventh annual sale held by the Hereford Heaven Association at Turner Ranch Friday evening, June 8, was attended by breeders from a wide area, many attracted by the annual Hereford tour conducted by the association. The sale was held the evening of the tour.

Topping the sale at \$4000 was an extra lot from the Turner Ranch herd. She was TR Zato Heirress 21st, a daughter of TR Zato Heir and reserve champion at the 1951 San Antonio Livestock Exposition. The buyer was Par-Ker Ranch, Chelsea, Okla. A California breeder, A. H. Karpe of Bakersfield, paid the second best price, \$3500, for H Miss Mixerette 9th, by H Proud Mixer, consigned by Harvey Ranch, Ada, Okla. Karpe also paid \$3100 for Lady Tealdo, by Tealdo Rupert from the Turner Ranch herd, and Al Buchanan, San Antonio, paid a similar price for BVR Miss Mixer 1st, by BVR Royal Mixer, consigned by Blue Valley Ranch, Roff, Okla.

There were only four bulls in the offering with the top, \$1625, being paid by J. E. Bunch, Duncan, Okla., for CR Larry Domino, a grandson of Larry Domino 50th, consigned by Colvert Hereford Ranch, Mill Creek, Okla. Ward Bros., Stillwell, Okla., paid \$1525 for H Proud Mixer 15th, a half-brother of the \$15,000 Hillcrest Farms bull, consigned by Harvey Ranch.

Jewett Fulkerson was the auctioneer.

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Staff for Fort Worth Show Announced

THE staff of the 1952 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show has been announced by President-Manager W. R. Watt: W. A. (Bill) King, assistant manager; Douglas B. Mitchell, assistant manager; Boyce House, publicity director; Miss Grada Lee Johnson, secretary to the president-manager; Mrs. E. Lackey, livestock department secretary.

The staff is the same as last year except the press of personal business caused Col. D. G. Talbot to resign as assistant manager. Talbot, who has been connected with the show every year since 1928 (except while serving in World War II) will serve as an official during the '52 exposition.

King became livestock superintendent five years ago, a position he held until 1951 when he was named assistant manager of the show. King is also agriculture and livestock department manager of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.

Mitchell, secretary-treasurer of the National Cutting Horse Association, was horse show superintendent for five years until he was made assistant manager of the exposition a year ago.

House is entering his third year as publicity director, his duties including also the scheduling of special days for cities and service organizations.

Miss Johnson has served in her present position for five years. She is state president of Delta Rho Delta, an organization of business women.

Mrs. Lackey joined the show staff a year ago. Previously she was connected with the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas.

Dates of the Fort Worth exposition are January 25 through February 3.

A Letter From Alaska

There are a few cowmen here, and we enjoy it very much.

I was born in Foard County, Texas, but put in most of the time in New Mexico, around Magdalena and Silver City, before coming to Alaska several years ago.

We have a good stock country up here, horses, sheep and cattle, also a good market. But between the Fish and Wild Life Service, the Eastern Sportsman's Club, the Big Game Guides Association and their continuous protection of these worthless brown bear here, we have a problem similar to the hoof and mouth disease in Old Mexico, but here instead of trying to eradicate the bear disease, they insist on protecting it.

These may be strong words, but unless protection is removed from the Kodiak bear, we have no more chance of developing the cattle industry here in the future than if we were plagued by Aftosa.

I sincerely hope that some of those bear lovers read this.

In spite of everything they have done to us, we still have around one thousand head of good cattle; Angus, Herefords, Shorthorns and others on the island now. Will say in conclusion that the bear and bear alone is keeping out some good outside cowmen. Respectfully, Bob Hightower, Kodiak, Alaska.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

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NO RAIN?

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It is not work that kills men! It is worry. Work is healthy; worry is rust upon the blade.

—Henry Ward Beecher.

Ain't it so? Why in the world do you suppose a lot of folks are still worryin' themselves in a early grave about dry weather and make-shift water pumpin'—when they can get a JENSEN Jack?

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Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

Sterling City Quarter Horse Show

JUNETEENTH, a 10½-month-old colt owned by Ted Harris, ranchman of San Angelo, Water Valley and Big Lake, was named champion Quarter Horse stallion of the Sterling City Quarter Horse show held at Sterling City, Texas, June 2. The colt was sired by Bay Bob and out of a Harris mare. The reserve champion was King Bay, owned by J. K. Fulton, Lubbock.

R. T. Foster, Sterling City, showed the champion Quarter Horse mare, Dolly Jim, a three-year-old sired by old Jim and out of a Texas Pride mare. Reserve honors were accorded F. S. Price, Sterling City, on Boshion.

The champion Thoroughbred stallion was Eden's Pair, a yearling owned by Mackey Weaver, Eden, and the reserve champion was Porty, owned by Hatch & Holland, Robert Lee.

Junker, owned by Bade Bros., Sterling City, was named champion Thoroughbred mare. She was sired by Jung Herr, a German horse that was brought to the United States after the last war. Her dam was a polo pony.

Awards by classes follow:

QUARTER HORSES

Stallions of 1950: 1, Juneteenth, Ted Harris of San Angelo; 2, Panama, S. E. Neal of Santa Anna; 3, Cisco Kid, James Burrus of Edith; 4, Buzza, Jim Bob Clark of Sterling City; 5, Frosty Midnight, Buster Cox of Garden City.

Stallions of 1949: 1, King Bay, J. K. Fulton of Lubbock.

Aged Stallions: 1, Texas Ranger, James Burrus of Edith.

Champion Quarter Stallion: Juneteenth, Ted Harris.

Reserve Champion: King Bay, J. K. Fulton.

Mares of 1950: 1, Miss VOH, Etter & Hildreth, Holly, Colo.; 2, Strole's Sorehead, M. Strole of Abilene; 3, Spinning Wheel, Foster & Hildebrand of Sterling City; 4, Miss Fulwell, H. A. Weaver of Lubbock; 5, Little Sister, Foster & Hildebrand.

Mares of 1949: 1, Smutty S, Stoner Bros. of Uvalde; 2, Banner, O. W. Gray of San Angelo.

Mares of 1948: 1, Dolly Jim, R. T. Foster of Sterling City; 2, Boshion, Foster Sims Price of Sterling City; 3, Jill, Foster & Hildebrand.

Aged Mares: 1, Cre Cre H. Dr. D. G. Strole of Abilene; 2, Little Olga, Foster Conger of Sterling City; 3, Ponderosa, J. F. McCabe of Robert Lee; 4, Barbara F. Bob Field of Robert Lee; 5, Georgia Lane, Robert Jones of Robert Lee.

Champion Quarter Mare: Dolly Jim, R. T. Foster.

Reserve Champion: Boshion, F. S. Price.

Champion Gelding: Don Felipe, Fred Roe, Jr., of Robert Lee.

Reserve Champion Gelding: H. Enoch of Sterling City.

THOROUGHBREDS

Champion Stallion: Eden's Pair, Mackey Weaver of Eden.

Reserve Champion: Porty, Hatch & Holland of Robert Lee.

Mares of 1950: 1, Bonita, Pete Hansen of Sterling City; 2, Penny, Hansen.

Mares of 1949: 1, Junker, Bade Bros., Sterling City; 2, Port of Keys, Roe; 3, Texas Fran, Weaver.

Aged Mares: 1, Goldie, Bade Bros.

Champion Mare: 1, Junker, Bade Bros.

Reining Class: 1, Don Felipe, Roe; 2, Baldy, Forrest Smith of Sterling City; 3, Ponderosa, J. F. McCabe of Robert Lee; 4, Texas Jim, James Burrus of Edith; 5, Smutty S, Stoner Bros.

Charolaise Association to Begin Registering Cattle

THE American Charolaise Breeders Association, which was organized recently, now has 21 members, and Miss Mildred Gloss, secretary, says the association will begin registering Charolaise cattle shortly.

This association will operate under charter number 17-84507. The officers of the association are: Fred Turner, Weslaco, president; Earl R. Thomas, Raymondville, vice-president; Miss Mildred Gloss, Weslaco, secretary-treasurer.

The brand is the cattleman's coat of arms. Is yours recorded?

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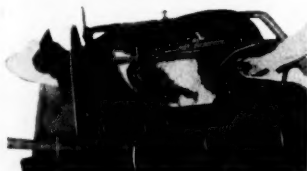
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- ★ Durable metal construction.
- ★ One man operates chute.

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Oklahoma Polled Hereford Tour July 17-18

THE Oklahoma Polled Hereford Association is sponsoring a polled Hereford tour July 17-18 which will include a number of the outstanding breeding establishments in the state. The tour will start at Ponca City the first day and at Tulsa the second day. Visitors are advised to make their reservations in plenty of time to assure accommodations.

Polled Hereford establishments to be visited include John Shiflet Ranch, Emil Voight farm, E. C. Love, Jr., C. D. Thomas, Russell Geund, Henderson Stock Farm, J. L. Essley, Russell Stunkard and Mitchell & Beasley.

The association will hold a meeting following a dinner on the evening of the first day's tour.

Hereford Transactions

G. E. Nance, Canyon, Texas, reports the sale of 12 Hereford bulls to Houston McCarty of Nara Visa, N. M.

Sixteen Hereford cows were bought by John W. Arheleger of San Saba, Texas, from C. E. Yoakam, also of San Saba, Texas.

W. B. Barrett, Comanche, Texas, reports that he sold seven Hereford cows to J. W. Barbee of Dublin, Texas.

From Cleburne, Texas, we have the report that P. E. Jones has sold seven Hereford cows to L. D. Baker.

Twenty-three heifers were transferred from D. G. Talbot, Fort Worth, Texas, to the Cedar Lane Farms of Greenville, Miss.

Winston Brothers of Snyder, Texas, recently sold two Hereford bulls and 21 cows to B. J. Eiland of Dermott, Texas.

R. S. & E. B. Ward, Stillwater, Okla., recently sold six Hereford bulls to Burdett Garvie of Perry, Oklahoma.

Seven Hereford heifers have been transferred from V. R. Lawson, Oklahoma City, Okla., to Stephen Chandler, also of Oklahoma City.

The T. T. Hereford Ranch, Davenport, Okla., bought 14 Hereford cows from W. T. Fail, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

From Dallas, Texas, comes the report by Silvertop Farms of the sale of seven Hereford bulls to Fred Hale of Oakwood, Texas.

The sale of 62 Hereford cows and five bulls has been reported by Emmett Le Fors of Pampa, Texas, to A. D. Rayl of Hutchinson, Kans.

Alamo Farms, San Antonio, Texas, reports the sale of 17 Hereford heifers to the Continental Stock Farm, Gonzales, Texas.

R. L. Cocanougher, Hereford, Texas, recently made the sale of seven Hereford bulls to C. H. Richards, Roswell, N. M.

Seventeen Hereford bulls, 21 cows and 13 heifers comprised the sale by E. H. Leache, McGregor, Texas, to Jim Hering, McGregor.

W. O. Culbertson & Sons, Dalhart, Texas, transferred eight Hereford bulls to the John T. Muir Ranch of Lordsburg, N. M.

Eddie Gallagher, Fort Worth, Texas, made the sale of one Hereford bull and five cows to J. T. Stevens, Crowley, Texas.

Twenty-eight Hereford cows were purchased from Barney Carter of Tyler, Texas, by Darrell Hirsh, Fort Worth, Texas.

Eleven Hereford bulls were recently bought by James Ablowich of Commerce, Texas, from H. H. Fish & Sons, Paducah, Texas.

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**AMERICAN SHORTHORN
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SHORTHORN HEIFERS FOR SALE

At this time we offer for sale five heifers under one year old, all good colors and all in excellent condition.

W. E. and R. H. Peterson, Justin, Texas

Blocked L Ranch Hereford Sale

SUMMARY			
25 bulls	\$12,000;	avg.	\$480
33 females	14,650;	avg.	444
58 head	26,650;	avg.	459

THE first annual sale held by Blocked L Ranch, owned by L. O. Moore and W. G. Stamper, at the ranch near Bryson, Texas, June 20 presented a group of cattle that were produced under ordinary range conditions and were offered in their every day clothes, just in good pasture condition.

The top price was \$1,450, paid by J. D. McAlister, McAlister, Okla., for a bull, BLR Proud Mixer 163d, by Proud Mixer WHR 63d, a grandson of WHR Proud Mixer 21st. D. E. Kline, Sterling, Okla., paid \$860 for BLR Perfect Domino 5th and Louis Smith, Gilmer, Texas, paid \$740 for BLR Domino Return.

Ewell Gregg, Decatur, Ala., bought a number of animals including the top female, BLR Linda 507th by Real Silver. C & R Hereford Ranch, Braden, Tenn., also bought several animals including the second top female, Miss Block L Mixer, by Proud Mixer WHR 63d, for \$665.

W. H. Bill Heldenbrand was the auctioneer.

Too Many Livestock Markets

DR. R. C. ASHBY, department of livestock marketing of Morning-side College, Sioux City, Iowa, told the South Dakota Stockgrowers Association meeting in Rapid City that there were entirely too many so-called livestock markets being supported by the livestock industry. He charged that three times as many selling points are being

maintained as are needed "and perhaps more". A better marketing job would be done if there were a much smaller number of markets handling livestock," he said.

Dr. Ashby said stockmen should know more about the basic factors in livestock marketing and listed price as one of the key factors: how, where, by whom are livestock prices established and what factors influence prices. Supply and demand are basic factors in price establishment, he said, but they set the price in only one way—by bargaining between buyers and sellers.

"Corn Belt feeders often express surprise that ranchers contract their feeders as many months ahead of delivery time as they do," he reported. "Especially puzzling to them is why the cattle are contracted on a basis that may permit the contracts to change ownership so many times before the cattle actually leave the ranch."

Quoting Harry Smith, livestock marketing specialist, Colorado A. & M., Dr. Ashby said that Smith had seen numerous instances where choice grade, even fancy grade feeder cattle, sold at the same price as just choice grade feeders—"simply because the rancher did not know how good his animals were or what grade he was selling."

The need of more livestock in this country will be met, he declared, "if politicians do not make increased meat production impossible". This need can be met by four means, according to Dr. Ashby: 1. Increased feed supply. 2. Improvement in feeding. 3. Improvement in marketing. 4. Improvement in livestock.

The brand is the cattleman's coat of arms. Is yours recorded?

Change Name of Phoenix Show To Arizona National

DUE to the wide scope of the exposition, members of the Phoenix Stock Show, at a meeting held June 8, decided to change the name to the Arizona National Livestock Show. With the change in name it is anticipated that breed associations will be inclined to encourage entries in breeding classes and otherwise lend their support.

It is planned to bring the Arizona National premium money to conform with premiums offered at other national shows.

The show will be the first on the 1952 circuit, being held January 2-5. Exhibitors also showing at the National Western will be given a special train which will move the cattle to Denver in ample time for the National Western.

Look Further—It May Not Be Brucellosis

CATTLE owners are advised to take it easy on blaming brucellosis for losses in vaccinated herds. It is true that brucellosis vaccination can be overwhelmed by heavy exposure, but there are several other diseases which can cause cows to lose unborn calves, explains the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association. One of these is vibronic infection. In some cases, farmers have erroneously attributed abortion to failure of brucellosis vaccination, only to learn later that vibronic infection or some other condition was the cause.

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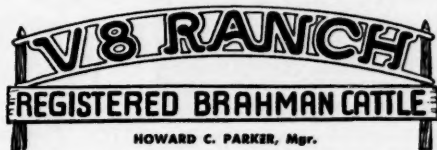
Also have grays which we will sell cheaper than the reds.

DR. T. M. NEAL
WHARTON, TEXAS



Mr. V-8 44th—ABBA No. 34439.—One of the bulls out of 1947 calf crop. Picture taken at 18 months of age.

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- 95% of calves are polled when Angus bulls are crossed with horned cows. Saves you trouble . . . boosts market value of calves.
- Heifers have less calving trouble because calves sired by Angus bulls have smaller polled-shaped heads. Makes earlier calving practical.
- Less cancer and pinkeye in Angus. Even Angus crossbreds are resistant to these profit-robbing diseases.



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Purebred Angus Calves
For Fall Delivery
800 Steer Calves
1200 Heifer Calves

These calves will weigh about 425 pounds by delivery date from Oct. 10 to Nov. 1, 1951; they are located near Ardmore, Okla.; Morrison, Okla.; Las Vegas, N. M.; Lamesa, Texas; Fort Worth, Texas, and Arch, N. M.; all of the weights are good (8% shrink, or substantial haul). Very few will be branded, and if they are sold before branding date, can carry the brand of the purchaser, at his option.

These calves are not cheap, but
they are sure good

LEWIS & GOWDY

Arch, New Mexico

Bun Lewis, Clovis, N. M. Phone 7655
James A. Gowdy, Portales, N. M., Ph. 1400

References:

Stock Yards National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.;
Citizens Bank of Clovis, Clovis, N. M.; John Clay
& Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Cassidy Commission Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas; Aberdeen-Angus Breeders
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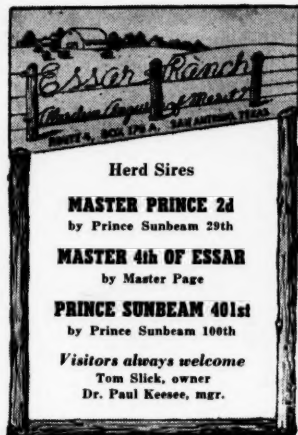


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Some Recent Sales—

RED OAK FARMS, MAY 21, 1951

54 head sold for \$84,330.00; average \$1,561. Five head were sired by Beefmaker Bulls and sold for \$10,100.00, an average of \$2,020.00 each.

BEEFMAKERS DID NOT HURT THIS SALE

OKLA. ANGUS BREEDERS SALE March 13, 1951, at Oklahoma City, Okla.

54 lots sold for \$55,800.00; average \$1,033.33.
"Top of the Auction at \$2,500.00 was the senior yearling son of Beefmaker 34th."—May issue Aberdeen-Angus Journal.

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Texas Aberdeen-Angus News

By TOMMIE E. STUART, Sec'y-Treasurer,
Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association.

INTEREST in Angus cattle and the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association is continuing to climb very rapidly. Since June 1st we have received 42 new members. An average of over two per day.

It is not surprising, however, after seeing the interest and enthusiasm at the San Angelo Distribution Sale, June 6th.

Fifty registered bulls and 2,640 commercial females went through the sale at premium prices. Demand was especially good on pairs, with the tops selling up to \$425.00. The bull sale was very active with the top selling bull, consigned by Jess B. Alford of Paris, going for \$3,700 to Turner-Vaught Farms of Baytown. Second top was consigned by J. T. (Happy) Shahan of Brackettville and sold to Hindu-British Cattle Company of Highland for \$2,700. He was also judged champion bull. The 50 bulls sold for an average of \$887.20. To me, it is an excellent average for a range bull sale. Col. Don Estes, auctioneer, put over half a million dollars worth of cattle through the sale in 9½ hours.

The use of good range bulls is beginning to really show up for the commercial producers. They are doing a wonderful job. You can tell by the calves being produced and the bulls ranchmen are selecting that they know what a good bull should look like, and the kind they need. They are doing an excellent job of culling and selection in their herds.

Another very interesting feature of the sale was the distribution of the cattle over the state. They went to buyers from El Paso, to Baytown, Houston, Tyler, Weatherford, Lubbock, Midland, Fort Stockton, and all in between. Quite a few also went out of state to New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Alabama buyers.

A wonderful program was held at the East Texas Field Day at Jack Mann's Farm, June 15th. Ray Willoughby, President of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association from San Angelo, gave a very interesting talk on "Beef Cattle Legislation in Washington." Milt Miller, American Angus Association fieldman, gave a demonstration and talk on wholesale cuts of beef and drew them off on the wonderful herd bull of Jack Mann's.

Three Field Days are scheduled for July. The first being at Mrs. Hugh Edmonson's farm at Waxahachie, eight miles out on Five Points Road, July 10th. Next will be the Hill Country Field Day at the fair grounds in Fredericksburg, July 14th. On July 20th a Field Day will be held at Texas Tech College, Lubbock. An outstanding program has been arranged for each, and everyone is invited.

The Cattleman is the most widely read publication of its kind in the country.

East Texas Aberdeen-Angus Field Day

THE East Texas Aberdeen-Angus Field Day was held June 15 at the Jack Mann Ranch, Marshall.

Rain threatened to hamper the day's activities, but the skies cleared just before noon and a very interesting and informative program was presented.

After a delicious barbecue lunch served by the host, a type demonstration was given by Milt Miller, fieldman for the American Aberdeen-Angus Association.

Ray Willoughby, president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, spoke briefly on the OPS regulation of beef cattle prices.

The next speaker on the program was Pug Bolton, District Soil Conservationist, who gave a very informative talk on grasses and pasture improvement.

Jess Alford, president of the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association, reviewed the progress of the breed in the state and Tommie Stuart, secretary, reported on the growth of the state association.

The pastures and good breeding herd at the Mann Ranch were inspected by the group during the morning.

Aberdeen-Angus Transactions

Earl Arthur of Dundee, sold a bull each to Clarence Frelling of Oklaunion, Durward H. Little of Iowa Park, Oscar E. Klinkerman of Electra, Milton Bartos of Bomerton, Ralph Weaver of Dundee, all of Texas.

James T. Shahan sold a bull to Oland Weatherbee, both of Brackettville, two bulls to Richard Corkill of Hebronville,



Stuart

ANGUS
Feeder Calf
SALES

SAN ANGELO
WEDNESDAY
SEPT. 26th

WICHITA FALLS
FRIDAY
SEPT. 28th

These two Angus Feeder Calf Sales will be an added service to both buyers and producers. Bring the calves together so they can be sorted for size and quality and will help attract more buyers and they will sell better. The first sale at San Angelo last year is proof that the calves will sell to a better advantage. The 1951 sale at Wichita Falls has been added to offer more calves so more buyers will be attracted to these sales. We want any number you can consign. MAKE CONSIGNMENTS EARLY so the managers can use this information when contacting buyers.

Herman Allen, Menard, Texas
Sales Manager of San Angelo Sale
T. D. Williams, Jacksboro, Texas
Sales Manager of Wichita Falls Sale

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Arvel L. (Art) Baker, Herdsman

Harry B. Burden, Manager

We have consigned three good Heifers to the Southwestern Regional Angus sale at Tulsa, Oklahoma, November 5. Two of these heifers are by our herd sire, Prince 15th of Essar, a son of Master Prince, and one is by Ames Plantation Bond. One is a Bandolier of Anoka 6th heifer and one is a Blackcap Bessie.

*We believe you will like these heifers.
You are welcome to visit our Ranch at anytime.*



Alford's Quality Prince

THANKS

We take this means to express our sincere thanks to Turner and Vaught, Baytown, Texas, for their purchase of Alford's Quality Prince 200th at \$3700.00, at the top of the San Angelo Angus Sale on June 6th. We believe that this good son of our top sire, Alford's Quality Prince, will do a good job for the new owners.

Remember the Quality Prince Sale at Stillwater, Oklahoma, November 6th.

Visit us at the farm

ALFORD'S Angus Farms

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TEXAS

Frank Isom, Manager • JESS ALFORD, Owner • J. C. Isom, Herdsman



DOMINO RETURN

HEREFORD BREEDING

Specialize in Choice Range Bulls

WINSTON BROS.

SNYDER, TEXAS

and five bulls to M. D. Bryant of San Angelo, all of Texas.

Mike Cochran of Green City, Mo., sold 11 cows to W. A. Reynolds & C. W. Chandler of Nocona, Texas.

Flynn W. Stewart of Wichita Falls, sold three cows to B. L. Stephens of Chillicothe, and two cows to Earl Arthur of Dundee, all of Texas.

Noble Magness of Hodgen, Okla., purchased four cows from Herbert Z. Ward of Heavener, Okla.

K. L. Riggs & J. H. Barnett of Lubbock, sold four cows to Rene Yeary, two cows to Jack Yeary, both of Floydada, and a bull to W. A. Maddox of Amarillo, all of Texas.

Rosemere Farms, Maquoketa, Ia., sold five females and one bull to J. H. Anglin, Jr., of Amistad, New Mexico. This very uniform group of females and the bull Prizemere 689th will serve as foundation material for the new herd that Anglin is starting.

Ferndale Ranch Aberdeen-Angus Dispersion

SUMMARY

21 Bulls averaged	\$3,630
172 Females averaged	1,873
193 Head averaged	2,023

THE Ferndale Ranch Aberdeen-Angus Dispersion, held at Canoga Park, Cal., June 11, attracted buyers from 11 states extending from California to Tennessee and Montana to Texas. The sale grossed a total of \$398,940.

The top price, \$23,000, was paid by Hopley Farms, Atlantic, Iowa, for Palomar Prince, one of the Ferndale herd sires and sire of Prince Oldfield of Ferndale, the grand champion bull at Fort Worth and San Antonio. Prince Eric of Ferndale, one of the outstanding sons of Prince Eric of Sunbeam, sold for \$17,500 to Red Oak Farms, Rocky Comfort, Mo.

The top female, Evergreen 4th of Globe Hill, sold for \$16,000 to Wickiup Ranch, Oakland, Cal. She had a bull calf at side by Eileenmere 1032d.

Hays Ranch, Kerrville, Texas, was one of the larger buyers at the sale, taking 13 animals for a total of \$30,275. Luther McClung, Fort Worth, and Essar Ranch, San Antonio, also made purchases. Oklahomans represented among the buyers were Chas. T. Bates, Jr., and James R. Bates, of Ada.

Roy Johnston and Paul Good were the auctioneers.

Three Steps Help Curb Anaplasmosis Losses

ANAPLASMOSIS, a malaria-like disease of cattle, is expected to cause heavy losses again this summer, but there are certain things farmers can do to reduce the toll. A veterinary medical bulletin says that these three precautions will help to prevent losses: First, spray approved insecticides in livestock buildings and on cattle, to kill and ward off biting insects that spread the disease. Second, if any kind of blood-drawing instrument is used on an animal, be sure it is sterilized before using it on the next one. Third, if a veterinarian's diagnosis confirms the existence of anaplasmosis in a herd, keep affected animals quiet while under treatment, because forced exertion may prove fatal.

The Cattleman is the most widely read publication of its kind in the country.

Registered Angus in U. S. Continue to Increase

BREEDERS of purebred Aberdeen-Angus recorded and transferred ownership on more cattle during the first half of the 1951 fiscal year than in any previous semi-annual period, according to officials of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Chicago. During the first six months, 1710 new registered herds were established as noted by the new breeders joining the national registry association. This is more than a 40 per cent increase in new Aberdeen-Angus herds compared with the same period last year.

Registrations of purebred Aberdeen-Angus for the first six months numbered 84,623, compared with 66,986 head recorded during the same period a year ago, a gain of 26 per cent. Transfers totaled 64,319 as compared with 49,897 head of registered Aberdeen-Angus changing hands during the same six-month period a year ago. Transfers soared upward 29 per cent.

Leading the states in registrations was Iowa with 10,884 head. Missouri ranked second with 10,015 head recorded during the first half of 1951 and Illinois was third with 8,756. Among the top ten states in this order were: Kansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, and Nebraska.

Heading the list of ten states transferring the most purebred Aberdeen-Angus was Missouri followed by Illinois. Other states included Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio.

Missouri also topped the states in new breeder-members joining the national association. Illinois stood second and Iowa was third. Other states ranked as follows: Indiana, Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee.

Oklahoma Aberdeen-Angus Field Day

AN ESTIMATED crowd of over 1,000 people attended the annual Oklahoma Aberdeen-Angus Field Day held June 23 at the Carlton Corbin and Guy Shipe Ranches, Ada.

Events on the forenoon program at the Corbin Ranch included judging contests for 4-H and FFA members and an open contest for adults; a steer grading demonstration according to OPS price regulations; and an inspection of the top cow herd at Stoneybroke Ranch.

The group then moved to the adjoining Shipe Ranch for a good Angus barbecue lunch and the afternoon program.

Arthur Johnson, president of the Oklahoma Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, introduced Frank Richards, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, who reviewed the tremendous progress of Angus in the Southwest.

Dr. A. E. Darlow, head of the Animal Husbandry Department, Oklahoma A. & M., gave a type demonstration followed by a discussion of the Pontotoc County steer feeding program by County Agent C. H. Hailey.

Before leaving the group inspected a part of the top quality breeding herd at the Shipe Ranch.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.



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A Cordial Invitation

to All

to Attend the

Arkansas State Angus Field Day

to Be Held at

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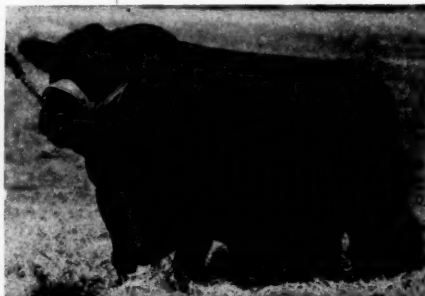
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SUPERIOR
BEEF
BREED
★

Winn-Larr Q M Bandolier 2, one of our good herd sires in use on the top cows in our herd. We extend you a cordial invitation to visit us at any time.

**Ever Quality Lad**

Our Good Son of
Ever Prince of Sunbeam.

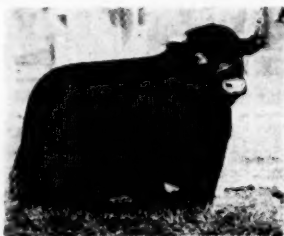
● In our Annual Production Sale October 20th, we will offer several outstanding sons and daughters of this top bull. His service will also be a feature of this sale.



★ Our thanks to R. B. Masterson, Guthrie, Texas, and Merlin Davis, Rocksprings, Texas, for their purchases of our bull offering at San Angelo.

SONDRA-LIN STOCK FARMJ. V. HAMPTON,
Owner**FORT WORTH, TEXAS**Phone WA-2723
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GOLDEN OAK LEADER 49th 2551910

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SIRE—Golden Oak Leader 25th, champion sale bull 1949 Fort Worth Sale.

DAM—Golden Oak Duchess 3d by Prince Peter and out of Danridge Duchess—first prize Junior Yearling Heifer 1940 International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

We invite you to drop by the farm and look this bull over.

C. M. CARAWAY & SONS
Golden Oak Farms

Box K

De Leon, Texas

San Angelo Angus Sale**SUMMARY**

50 Bulls	\$44,360; avg.	\$ 887
The Commercial Cattle		
489 C & C	\$223,733; avg.	\$ 325
1262 H&C	\$245,778; avg.	193

H&C—Heifers and dry cows.

A CAPACITY crowd of buyers and bidders was present at San Angelo June 6 for the Seventh Annual Distribution Sale sponsored by the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association.

The top-selling bull, the reserve champion of the pre-sale show, was Alford's Quality Prince 200th, consigned by Jess Alford, Paris, Texas. This good two-year-old son of Alford's Quality Prince sold to Turner-Vaught, Baytown, Texas, for \$3700.

The second top price of \$2700 was paid for Juan Ember, the champion bull. He was consigned by Happy Shahan, Brackettville, Texas, and went to the Hindu-British Cattle Co. of Highland, Texas.

Heaviest bull buyer of the day was N. P. Powell, Tyler, who bought nine head at an average of \$989 per head.

The quality of the commercial cattle offered was high and the bidding spirited as 689 pairs of cows and calves sold for an average of \$325 and 1262 heifers and dry cows averaged \$193.

Don Estes was the auctioneer.

Aberdeen-Angus Transactions

Orchard Hill Farms of Enid, Okla., sold a cow each to Edward Jenkins of Millwood, Va., W. C. Hall of El Reno, Okla., W. M. Smith & Sons of Birdeye, Ark., and Fooks Angus Farm of Camden, Ark.

D. S. Sowell & Daughters of Blum, Texas, sold three cows to J. H. Mann of Cleburne, Texas.

Joe Benton of Nocona sold two cows to W. A. Hensley of Gainesville, and a bull to Jesse E. Martin of Fort Worth, all of Texas.

Fred Hall of Valley Mills, Texas, purchased 26 cows and four bulls from Charles R. Mathes of Arlington, Texas.

Homer Deakins & Sons sold two cows to William H. Dirlam, Jr., both of Longview, Texas, and a bull and a cow to Charles Scott of Prescott, Ark.

Ward Gilmore of Highland, Kan., sold six bulls to J. V. Hampton, and a bull to Felix & Mary Stivers, all of Fort Worth, Texas.

Robert E. Hutchinson of Aline, Okla., purchased ten cows and six bulls from Ralph E. Baird of Woodward, Okla.

R. & M. Angus Farm of Deer Creek sold two cows to Lewis M. Neal of Renfrow, and a bull to A. L. Stahl of Tonkawa, all of Oklahoma.

Anthrax Germ Hard to Kill

THE livestock raiser is up against a tough customer when anthrax breaks out on his farm. A spore-forming characteristic of the anthrax germ allows it to survive on grasslands under all types of conditions. When environment is unfavorable, the germ forms a spore that resists heat, cold, chemical disinfectants, and prolonged drying. That explains why it is so hard to eradicate from a farm. Once it gets into the body, it penetrates the blood stream and produces acute blood poisoning. Vaccination is the only dependable way of protecting livestock against this disease.

Horseflies are spreaders of bovine anaplasmosis, a malaria-like disease.

Breeders Report Excellent Results from Advertising in The Cattleman.

Wire Damage to Skins, Hides, Machinery and Leather

Editor's Note—This is another of a series of articles on hide and skin defects which will be published by *The Cattleman*. They are written and prepared by Fred O'Flaherty and William T. Roddy of the Tanners' Council and Research Laboratory, University of Cincinnati, and Lewis B. Jackson, Director, Hide Bureau, Tanners' Council of America.

These articles are from a booklet entitled, *Hide and Skin Defects*, published by the Hide Bureau, Tanners' Council of America, Inc., 100 Gold St., New York, N. Y. Copies of this booklet may be secured free by writing to the address above.

PLACING heavy wires in the skin of cattle is an ancient and inhuman practice of ignorant and superstitious cattle raisers. This practice, a relic of witchcraft days, should no longer be tolerated as a part of modern animal husbandry.

When wires are placed in the skin of cattle much harm may result for such places are liable to infection. Outbreaks of serious cattle diseases such as anthrax, black leg, and skin infections have been traced to the practice and serious abscesses often result at the site of such wires.

Wires cause the skin to be torn in handling, and during curing may cause serious stains which lower the value of the resultant leather. Because of the hair, such wires are not readily seen until the skin or hide at the tannery is ready to be unhaired and then, only too often, after the unhairing or fleshing machines have been damaged. Not only do such wires injure the expensive machinery, but a number of perfectly good hides may be scored and otherwise damaged before the adjustment of the machine is corrected. The metal wires often break, dull or chip the blades of these machines. This is a serious and unnecessary loss.

In flaying cattle with wires in the hides, the skinner dulls his knife, and accidents of a serious nature have occurred. The meat in the immediate vicinity of the wires may also be affected, especially when abscesses develop under the skin. If the skinner sees such wires, they should be removed at once.

Most regrettably this practice still exists in some cattle raising districts and results in losses to livestock raisers, the packers as well as the tanners. The loose folds of the dewlap or brisket are most often the spots where heavy copper or iron wires are placed. Not only is this inhumane practice forbidden by law, but any cattle owner who follows it is taking a big chance in introducing disease in his cattle.

Start Early to Control Insect Pests on Stock

AN insect-control program, started before hot weather is in full swing, will help to cut down livestock losses on farms this summer, the American Veterinary Medical Association points out. A general clean-up of barns and premises, including drainage or fencing of swampy spots where mosquitoes and certain other parasites breed, is the first step. This should be followed by use of good insecticides of known safety for spraying barns and for dusting, spraying, or dipping animals. These measures will reduce the numbers of flies, ticks, mosquitoes, and other parasitic pests that spread infectious diseases. In addition, animals will gain and produce better when they are not troubled by biting insects.

125 Registered Angus BULLS FOR SALE

We are now offering our 1950 crop of 125 bulls—ages 12 to 16 months. These bulls are all pasture raised and in good condition . . . not too fat . . . just good, rugged, stout bulls. If you will need bulls for this fall or next spring—see these. They are well bred and reasonably priced . . . should suit you.

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TEXAS

Luther T. McClung
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

LOCATED 5 MILES NORTH OF FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, 2 MILES EAST OF SAGINAW
RAYMOND BARTON, Manager

Thanks

We take this means to express our appreciation to all of the bidders and to these two buyers of our offering of two bulls at San Angelo.

- ★ W. E. Bell, Pearsall, Texas,
who purchased Burgess 266th at \$1100.00.
- ★ C. E. Boyd and Sons, Colorado City, Texas,
who bought Prince Sunbeam 508th at \$1225.00.

Show Your Angus at Amarillo in 1951.

Bradford's
CLYDE R. BRADFORD and MERRILLA BRADFORD, Owners Address Route 2, Happy, Texas

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Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

Illinois Quarter Horse Breeders Organize



Illinois Quarter Horse breeders meeting in Lincoln recently formed the Illinois Quarter Horse Association and elected Bob Danits, Chicago, left, president, Merle Watson, Lincoln, center, secretary-treasurer, and Beryl White, Caseyville, right, vice-president. — Lincoln Evening Courier photo.

National High School Rodeo August 23-26

RODEOING, the West's number one cowboy sport is rapidly adopting new dress and intimate position with the nation's high school youngsters.

From a one-town beginning as an organized high school sport, it has spread across the country, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, in just four years and is today pushing hard for a place among the top attendance sports for high schools.

State and national high school championship rodeos were born in Hallettsville, Texas. It was there that the idea of rodeo competition on an organized high school level was first conceived and in the summer of 1949 the first national championship rodeo was held there.

The interest in such a project was spontaneous and immediate. Many other states which were naturals to sponsor rodeos themselves soon followed Hallettsville's lead and late in the summer of 1949 the official National High School Championship Rodeo Association was chartered with the states of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico as members.

With the ground work completed and the organization chartered, 1950 saw the first boom year in the new sport. The national event was held that year in Santa Rosa, New Mexico, with 10 states competing. These were Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Montana, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, California, Wyoming and Arkansas.

The set up as it exists today is a well organized, efficiently run series of elimination by state rodeos which declare state champions and thereby name contestants for national competitions. Any boy or girl who places in the first four contestants of any event is eligible to enter the national rodeo. In addition to this boy being named best all around cowboy and one girl is named all around cowgirl. These awards are made on an accumulative point basis.

The youngsters themselves have developed into rapid rodeo contestants in all of the twelve states that will send rodeo entrants to the National Championship High School Rodeo to be held in Sulphur, Louisiana in August. They themselves, by the virtue of their youthful enthusiasm and exuberance have guaranteed the long life of rodeoing on a high school

level and the adults have gone along to make the shows bigger and better each year.

A good example of how the thing has grown in Sulphur, the site of this year's national rodeo.

Sulphur rodeo officials have set August 23, 24, 25, and 26 as the dates of this year's national rodeo. Most of the twelve states have already run their eliminations and the inquiries from qualified contestants for the national are being handled as fast as they come in.

CATTLELOG

Fred Field, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Field, Gunnison, Colo., has taken over the ranch operation management of the Field Land and Cattle Company, Denver. Fred is 18 years old and graduated from Gunnison High School this spring.

W. E. Mitchell, Jr., Gladewater, Texas, business man, paid \$60 per cwt. for the top calf at the auction held in conjunction with the Gladewater Round-up Rodeo, held at Gladewater June 12-15. The calf was fed by Billy Peace, who won it at last year's calf scramble. It was bred at the George Mercer Ranch near Fort Worth. Marc Stewart and Jimmy Meritt, both of Gladewater, won calves at the calf scramble this year. They will feed the animals and return them next year.

The Rev. J. R. Kidwell, pastor of the Methodist Church, LaPryor, Texas, has been named Rural Minister of the Year in Texas by The Progressive Farmer magazine. Reverend Kidwell has been engaged in making the farm and village the greatest place on earth in which to live for 41 years.

The fifth annual Quarter Horse colt show will be held at the Crews' horse farm in Gonzales on Labor Day, September 3. The colt show will be for sucklings to two-year-olds inclusive. This show is sponsored by the Gonzales Lions Club with Dr. T. D. Crews as general chairman. The entire proceeds of the show are used by the Lions Club for their civic functions. There will be chicken barbecue at noon and Quarter Horse races in the afternoon.

The brand is the cattleman's coat of arms. Is yours recorded?

J. A. Blackman Brahman Dispersion

SUMMARY

30 bulls	\$11,265; avg.	\$376
79 females	\$7,770; avg.	397
100 head	\$9,035; avg.	390

THE J. A. Blackman Brahman Dispersion Sale was held June 11 at Alexandria, Louisiana.

Topping the sale at \$800 was Morata Emperor, a four year old proven sire. This good herd bull sold to Alcide Dominique, Lafayette, Louisiana. The second top bull, Resoto Manso 650, a six year old grandson of Manso, went to the same buyer for \$780.

The two top cows also sold to Alcide Dominique. Lady Moto Estrella 24th topped the female sale at \$775, followed by Lady Louisiana 52d, a granddaughter of Manso, at \$700.

Colonel Walter Britten was the auctioneer.

Develop Way to Measure Blood Pressure in Cattle

SCIENCE is on the threshold of learning more about the influence of a cow's blood pressure on milk and beef production.

The American Journal of Veterinary Research has announced that an electro-manometer has been successfully adapted to the measurement of bovine blood pressure.

Earlier methods of blood-pressure recording in cattle were so complicated, expensive, and time-consuming that veterinarians found it impractical to try to run such tests.

Unlike the usual method of measuring blood pressure in human beings, the new cattle test requires local anesthesia of a section of the neck and insertion of a needle into an artery and then into a vein. During both steps, the needle is connected to electrically-operated recording equipment.

What happens to a cow's blood pressure under the stress of disease, mental upsets, and different environmental factors is not yet fully known. Research veterinarians hope to learn more about such influences through the use of this new technique. Their main objective will be to find out how variations in blood pressure affect the animal's ability to produce milk and beef.

Shorthorn Association Publishes New Manual

THE American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Chicago, Ill., announces that their newest booklet, "Manual of the Rules of Registry Information," for both Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns has come off the presses and is ready for distribution.

The new publication is a profusely illustrated, four-color edition that covers every phase of the registration, transfer, and importation of Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle; and at the same time gives pertinent information concerning Association membership and the administrative structure behind the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The manual will be furnished free of charge upon written request to: The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill. Please mention The Cattleman when requesting the booklet.

Shudde Bros., Houston, Texas, Proudly Presents the . . .

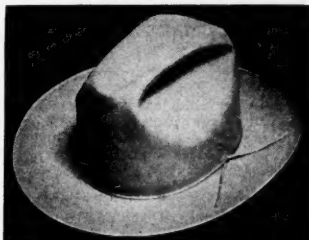


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Breeders Report Excellent Results from Advertising in The Cattleman.

Supplying Phosphorus to Range Cattle Through Fertilization of Range Land

By E. B. REYNOLDS, J. F. FUDGE and J. M. JONES*

FERTILIZER work with phosphates was started on the King Ranch in the spring of 1941 to determine whether the application of phosphates to grazing lands would increase the yield and phosphorus content of range grasses, and whether the fertilized grasses would provide adequate amounts of phosphorus for range cattle grazing them. The results obtained during the six years, 1941-46, show that the application of phosphate increased the yield and phosphorus content of the range forage and provided sufficient phosphorus for range cattle, except during periods of severe drouth.

The work was cooperative among the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, the King Ranch, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Tennessee Valley Authority furnished the phosphates used.

The experiment was conducted on small plots and in 640-acre pastures. This work supplements the feeding experiments with phosphorus supplements for range cattle at the King Ranch.

Small-scale Applications

TVA triple superphosphate containing about 47 per cent phosphoric acid (P_2O_5), calcium metaphosphate and potassium metaphosphate were applied on randomized and replicated plots in the spring of 1941. No additional applications were made. The plots were 50 feet wide and 300 feet long. The triple superphosphate was applied at the rates of 100, 200, 400 and 800 pounds per acre. The calcium and potassium metaphosphates were used at the rates of 162 and 164 pounds per acre, respectively, which provided the same amount of phosphorus as 200 pounds of triple superphosphate.

Additional plots were established in June, 1943, on which a new experimental fertilizer material, fused tricalcium phosphate, was compared with triple superphosphate. On these plots, the triple superphosphate was used at rates of 100, 200 and 400 pounds per acre. The fused tricalcium phosphate was applied at rates of 178, 356 and 712 pounds per acre, which supplied the same amounts of phosphorus as 100, 200 and 400 pounds of triple superphosphate, respectively. The areas involved in these small-scale applications were not grazed during the experiment. Yields of forage were ob-

*Respectively, professor and professor, Department of Agronomy; and professor, Department of Animal Husbandry, Texas Agricultural Experiment station.

TABLE 2.—Yield per acre in pounds of green forage on fertilized plots on the King Ranch, 1941-48.

Treatment per acre ¹	1941 ²	1942 ²	1944 ²	1945 ²	1946 ²	1947 ²	1948 ²	Average Per Cent Increase
Old superphosphate plots established in 1941								
800 lbs. TVA superphosphate	10,618	1,326	5,241	2,786	1,436	2,143	2,178	3,675 40.8
400 lbs. TVA superphosphate	10,613	1,713	5,416	3,110	1,473	2,788	2,758	4,910 53.6
200 lbs. TVA superphosphate	9,083	1,858	4,689	2,277	1,256	2,810	2,788	3,537 35.5
100 lbs. TVA superphosphate	9,170	1,873	4,602	2,265	1,278	2,993	2,145	3,475 38.1
164 lbs. potassium metaphosphate	10,707	1,800	5,285	2,570	1,525	3,454	2,381	4,546 58.0
162 lbs. calcium metaphosphate	9,069	2,120	5,096	2,788	1,154	2,919	2,928	3,725 42.7
None	6,933	1,118	3,194	1,219	1,038	3,058	1,718	2,611
Fused phosphate plots established in 1943								
712 lbs. fused phosphate			9,175	3,222	1,510	2,344	2,940	3,638 80.7
356 lbs. fused phosphate			7,507	2,370	1,292	2,440	3,062	3,334 65.6
178 lbs. fused phosphate			5,677	2,335	1,140	2,334	2,693	2,336 40.9
400 lbs. TVA superphosphate			7,933	3,136	1,372	2,510	3,604	3,711 84.4
200 lbs. TVA superphosphate			7,101	2,439	1,263	2,118	3,854	3,355 66.7
100 lbs. TVA superphosphate			6,452	2,962	1,698	2,874	3,818	3,563 77.0
None			3,339	958	1,120	2,396	2,252	2,013

¹Yields not obtained in 1943 owing to drouth.

²Total of 3 cuttings.

³Total of 2 cuttings.

tained and chemical analyses made to determine the protein and phosphorus contents of the two main species of grasses, *Paspalum plicatulum* and *Paspalum setaceum*.

Large-scale Applications

TVA triple superphosphate was applied at the rate of 200 pounds per acre on a 640-acre pasture in 1941. This pasture was stocked with 62 cows. It was compared with a 640-acre unfertilized pasture which carried 42 cows. Records were kept on gains made by the cattle, the number of calves, reproductive rate, weights of calves at weaning time and the inorganic phosphorus in the blood stream at intervals of 28 days. This phase of the work was reported in 1949 in USDA Technical Bulletin 981, "Comparison of Methods of Supplying Phosphorus to Range Cattle."

Soils

The fertilizer work with phosphates was conducted on Nueces fine sand on the Encino division of the King Ranch. This is the main soil type on this division. Nueces fine sand is an extensive soil in Brooks, Kennedy, Jim Hogg and Hidalgo Counties. It consists of light-gray to brownish-gray surface soil underlain by yellow subsoil. Large areas of the soil are covered with a growth of various grasses and weeds. Other areas are covered by live oak, mesquite and other trees. In general, the topography is nearly flat to undulating.

Nueces fine sand is low in organic matter and plant nutrients, especially phosphorus. Previous work has shown that the grasses growing on this soil are low in phosphorus. Most cattle grazing

on this soil are undersized, largely as a result of deficiencies in the vegetation.

Rainfall During the Experiment

The rainfall during the six years, 1941-46, is given in Table 1. The average yearly rainfall was 23.43 inches, which was practically the same as the 40-year average of 24.15 inches. The rainfall, however, varied widely from year to year and from month to month. It ranged from 34.34 inches in 1941 down to 16.17 inches in 1945. September had the highest average rainfall, 3.92 inches, which was almost identical with the 40-year average of 3.95 inches. November, December and February had the lowest average rainfall.

The amount and distribution of rainfall greatly influenced the yield and chemical composition of pasture forage. The highest yearly rainfall occurred in 1941 and 1944. The highest yields of forage also were obtained in these years, as shown in Table 2. The protein and phosphorus contents of the forage also were associated with rainfall.

Yields of Forage

The yields of green forage obtained on the small plots during the eight years, 1941-48, are given in Table 2. Plots treated with phosphates produced decidedly larger average yields than the untreated plots. On the plots established in 1941, potassium metaphosphate produced a slightly higher average yield than any other treatment. This indicates, possibly, that the potassium in potassium metaphosphate may have been responsible for part of the increase in yield. The results show that applications of 200 to 400 pounds of triple superphosphate per acre were as effective as applications of 800 pounds.

There was no difference in the yield of forage from fused phosphate and the triple superphosphate, Table 2. For example, during the five years, 1944-48, the application of 712 pounds of fused phosphate per acre increased the yield of forage about 81 per cent and the application of 400 pounds of triple superphosphate, about 84 per cent above the yield from the unfertilized soil. The application of 178 pounds of fused phosphate, however, was not as effective as 100 pounds of triple superphosphate.

TABLE 1.—Monthly and yearly rainfall in inches on the experimental areas of the King Ranch near Falfurrias, 1941-46.

Month	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	6-year average	40-year average ¹
January	2.25	1.85	5.25	0.95	1.68	2.03	2.24	1.20
February	1.68	1.98	0.21	0.22	0.60	0.78	0.78	0.51
March	5.32	0.17	1.18	5.00	2.14	0.31	2.35	1.09
April	4.72	0.48	0.17	0.93	2.05	0.89	1.54	1.92
May	4.00	1.98	4.03	2.57	1.29	0.45	2.39	2.98
June	5.20	2.64	1.23	1.08	0.61	3.82	2.43	2.92
July	2.65	2.26	0.24	1.20	0.37	0.40	1.19	2.04
August		0.63	0.78	7.62	1.91	1.44	2.06	2.04
September	2.00	1.40	5.90	4.36	2.10	7.75	3.92	3.95
October	4.02	4.99	1.22	0.96	4.08	2.48	2.96	2.05
November	0.45	0.52	3.13	0.60			0.78	1.40
December	2.05	0.09	1.46	0.58	0.54		0.79	1.65
Total	34.34	18.99	24.80	26.10	16.77	19.58	23.43	24.15

¹At Falfurrias, which is about 25 miles from the experimental areas.

TABLE 3.—Percentage of phosphoric acid (P₂O₅) in *Paspalum plicatulum* and *Paspalum setaceum* on superphosphate plots on the King Ranch, 1941-47.

Treatment per acre	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947	
	June	Sept.	July	Dec.	Oct.	June	Oct.	June	Sept.	Nov.	June	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	20	6	27	28	22	22	22	22	20	14	25	3	24	24
<i>Paspalum plicatulum</i>														
800 lbs. TVA superphosphate	0.83	0.38	0.67	0.50	1	0.71	0.54	0.52	0.43	0.51	0.58	0.40	0.55	
400 lbs. TVA superphosphate	.58	.30	.41	.32		.51	.39	.36	.35	.47	.46	.38	.41	
200 lbs. TVA superphosphate	.54	.36	.38	.37		.52	.25	.36	.18	.37	.46	.19	.35	
100 lbs. TVA superphosphate	.43	.23	.28	.28		.40	.28	.31	.24	.33	.38	.26	.31	
164 lbs. potassium metaphosphate		.52	.29	.29	.25		.28	.20	.32	.17	.33	.39	.32	.31
162 lbs. calcium metaphosphate		.42	.24	.26	.20		.27	.25	.33	.23	.34	.42	.27	.28
None		.22	.19	.17	.13		.21	.17	.27	.18	.25	.29	.21	.21
<i>Paspalum setaceum</i>														
800 lbs. TVA superphosphate	.83	1	.58	.74	.51	.74	.48	.63	.42	.73	.49	.53	.61	
400 lbs. TVA superphosphate	.58		.54	.54	.48	.58	.42	.47	.33	.55	.52	.44	.50	
200 lbs. TVA superphosphate	.54		.34	.40	.42	.43	.34	.43	.25	.46	.42	.43	.41	
100 lbs. TVA superphosphate	.43		.44	.40	.43	.36	.30	.36	.24	.33	.44	.31	.37	
164 lbs. potassium metaphosphate		.61	.39	.38	.43	.29	.29	.36	.27	.38	.42	.41	.38	
162 lbs. calcium metaphosphate		.47	.32	.37	.44	.32	.30	.36	.17	.33	.39	.31	.34	
None		.27	.15	.22	.24	.16	.15	.23	.15	.21	.36	.21	.22	

¹Analysis of this species not obtained on this date.

Phosphoric Acid Content of Grasses

The phosphoric acid contents of the two main species of grasses on the plots during the seven years, 1941-47, are given in Table 3. The phosphoric acid content of the air-dry forage of both grasses varied considerably from year to year and within years. In general, however, the phosphoric acid content increased as the rate of application of phosphate fertilizer was increased. The heavier applications maintained the average phosphoric acid content of the grasses at 0.33 per cent or above, which is usually considered adequate for range cattle. The data indicate that the phosphoric acid content of the grasses gradually decreased with time.

Cattle on the 640-acre pasture treated with 200 pounds of triple superphosphate received adequate phosphorus, except during the severe drouth in 1945 and 1946.

Protein Content of Grasses

Apparently the application of the different phosphates had no effect on the protein content of the two grasses, Table 4. The protein content, however, varied rather widely in different years. For example, the highest percentage of protein (10 to 11 per cent) was obtained in September, 1945, and the lowest (about 4 per cent) in the fall of 1944 and the fall of 1947. In general, the protein content of grasses was associated with stage of growth and rainfall. Considering the results for the seven years, there was not much difference in the protein content of the two grasses.

Effect of Applications of Phosphates on Available Phosphoric Acid in the Soil

The amount of available phosphoric acid was determined in 1945 and 1947 on the soil in the areas involved in the work, including the 640-acre fertilized and un-

fertilized pastures. The application of phosphates greatly increased the amount of available phosphoric acid in the soil, as shown in Table 5. For example, in 1945 the soil that received 800 pounds of triple superphosphate per acre contained 27 parts per million of available phosphoric acid (54 pounds per acre) in the surface soil, and the unfertilized soil four parts per million. In general, the amount of available phosphoric acid in the soil increased as the rate of application of phosphate was increased.

Soil treated with calcium and potassium metaphosphates contained about as much available phosphoric acid as soil treated with equal amounts of phosphoric acid in triple superphosphate.

Table 5 shows that the amount of available phosphoric acid in the fertilized soil was considerably less in 1947 than in 1945, indicating that it was being depleted to the level of available phosphoric acid in the unfertilized soil.

Effect of Applications of Phosphates on Blood Phosphorus

The inorganic phosphorus in the blood of cattle on the fertilized and unfertilized 640-acre pastures was determined at 28-day intervals from August, 1941, to November, 1946, when the experiment was completed. The results show that, in general, the cattle on the fertilized pasture contained more blood phosphorus than the cattle on the unfertilized pasture, Table 6. After the first year of the experiment, there were only three instances in which the inorganic phosphorus content of the blood of the cows on the unfertilized pasture exceeded 4 mg. in 100 cc. of whole blood. A content of 4 mg. of phosphorus is generally considered the minimum amount for cows without showing evidence of phosphorus deficiency. The cattle on the fertilized pasture ap-

TABLE 4.—Percentage of protein in *Paspalum plicatulum* and *Paspalum setaceum* on the superphosphate plots on the King Ranch, 1941-47.

Treatment per acre	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947	
	June	July	July	Dec.	Oct.	June	Oct.	June	Sept.	Nov.	June	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	20	27	28	22	22	22	22	22	20	14	25	3	24	24
<i>Paspalum plicatulum</i>														
800 lbs. TVA superphosphate	7.45	5.67	5.20	1	6.42	4.50	11.35	4.50	9.54	6.75	3.55	6.49		
400 lbs. TVA superphosphate	7.84	6.15	4.70		5.13	3.85	10.00	4.74	11.17	8.02	3.70	6.53		
200 lbs. TVA superphosphate	7.49	6.15	5.11		5.74	3.80	10.55	5.28	9.55	6.55	3.45	6.40		
100 lbs. TVA superphosphate	7.54	5.73	5.16		6.74	5.00	9.48	5.55	9.66	6.50	3.60	6.33		
164 lbs. potassium metaphosphate	6.74	5.47	5.30		5.05	3.81	10.70	5.70	9.90	7.11	4.05	6.38		
162 lbs. calcium metaphosphate	7.00	5.38	4.54		4.80	5.29	11.70	5.90	9.88	8.65	3.70	6.69		
None	8.35	5.67	4.95		5.32	3.90	9.80	6.70	10.50	8.45	5.00	6.86		
<i>Paspalum setaceum</i>														
800 lbs. TVA superphosphate	7.38	5.43	6.87	6.05	6.54	3.90	11.48	4.21	8.69	6.10	4.50	6.47		
400 lbs. TVA superphosphate	6.55	5.69	6.55	5.73	6.13	3.70	10.28	4.37	8.87	6.50	3.70	6.18		
200 lbs. TVA superphosphate	6.70	5.54	6.41	5.95	5.55	4.58	11.25	4.36	9.14	6.88	4.30	6.33		
100 lbs. TVA superphosphate	6.12	5.82	6.55	5.90	5.74	4.30	10.78	4.01	9.80	6.52	4.30	6.35		
164 lbs. potassium metaphosphate	5.97	5.75	6.27	6.40	4.55	4.75	11.38	4.72	9.36	7.35	4.22	6.43		
162 lbs. calcium metaphosphate	5.62	5.25	6.49	6.01	4.95	4.86	12.28	4.53	8.87	7.20	3.72	6.34		
None	6.88	5.73	6.37	7.05	4.27	4.20	10.58	6.00	8.50	8.15	4.40	6.56		

¹Analysis of this species not obtained on this date.

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parently received enough phosphorus in 1942, 1943 and 1944, but showed symptoms of phosphorus deficiency during the severe drouth in the winter of 1945 and 1946.

Calf Production

Triple superphosphate was applied at the rate of 200 pounds per acre to a 640-acre pasture to determine the effect of phosphate on calf production. This fertilized pasture was stocked with 62 cows, and was compared with a 640-acre unfertilized pasture stocked with 42 cows.

Cows on the fertilized pasture produced an average calf crop of 98 per cent during the six years of the experiment. The cows on the unfertilized pas-

TABLE 6.—Inorganic phosphorus content of whole blood of cattle on unfertilized and fertilized pastures on the King Ranch, 1942-46.

Month	Milligrams of inorganic phosphorus per 100 cc. of blood—					
	Unfertilized pasture			Fertilized pasture		
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.0	4.6
February	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.2	4.7
March	3.7	2.6	3.0	3.7	2.9	4.3
April	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	4.9
May	4.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.0	1.5
June	3.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.8	4.8
July	4.4	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.6	5.3
August	3.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	5.1
September	4.6	2.7	3.4	2.9	4.6	5.2
October	4.3	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.2	5.1
November	4.4	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.6	4.8
December	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.1	4.7
Average	4.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.8

¹Cattle removed from test November 12, 1946.

ture had a calf crop of only 69 per cent. The 229 calves produced on the fertilized pasture had an average weight of 551 pounds at weaning time, or a total weight of 120,704 pounds. The 116 calves on the unfertilized pasture had an average weight of 489 pounds, and a total production of 53,340 pounds. It is obvious that the fertilized pasture produced more than twice as much weaned calf weight as the unfertilized pasture.

Summary and Conclusions

The application of phosphates to range land on the King Ranch increased the average yield of pasture forage 35 to 84 per cent.

The phosphates also greatly increased the phosphoric acid content of grasses, in some cases as much as three-fold.

Application of phosphates, however, had no significant effect on the protein content of grasses.

The grasses in the pasture fertilized with 200 pounds of triple superphosphate per acre in 1941 supplied enough phos-

phorus for range cattle except during periods of severe drouth, as indicated by the amounts of blood phosphorus.

Determination of soil phosphorus in fertilized and unfertilized pastures in 1945 and 1947 showed that the amount of available phosphoric acid in the fertilized soil was being depleted to the level of the phosphoric acid in the unfertilized soil.

These data on the phosphoric acid content of grasses, on the soil phosphorus and blood phosphorus indicate that one application of 200 pounds of TVA superphosphate per acre was effective for five or six years.

These data show that application of phosphates increased the yield and phosphoric acid content of the range forage, which in turn supplied enough phosphorus for range cattle.

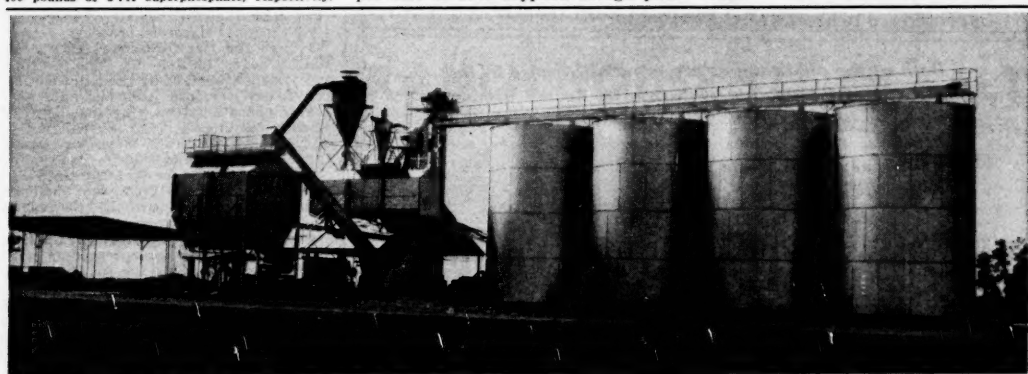
Stagnant farm ponds and water-filled holes can be reservoirs of animal disease.

TABLE 5.—Amount of phosphoric acid (P₂O₅) in parts per million of surface soil at various places on the King Ranch in 1945 and 1947.

Treatment per acre	1945	1947
Superphosphate plots (established in 1941)		
800 lbs. TVA superphosphate	27	21
400 lbs. TVA superphosphate	14	6
200 lbs. TVA superphosphate	11	4
100 lbs. TVA superphosphate	7	5
164 lbs. potassium metaphosphate ¹	10	5
162 lbs. calcium metaphosphate ²	10	4
None	4	3
Fused phosphate plots (established in 1943)		
400 lbs. TVA superphosphate	16	7
200 lbs. TVA superphosphate	9	4
100 lbs. TVA superphosphate	6	4
712 lbs. fused phosphate ³	25	15
356 lbs. fused phosphate ³	19	8
178 lbs. fused phosphate ³	6	4
None	5	3
Large pastures		
200 lbs. TVA superphosphate—old Pasture 7	6	3
None—old Pasture 1	4	
200 lbs. TVA superphosphate—Vivoras pasture	5	
None—Vivoras pasture	4	

¹These amounts of potassium and calcium metaphosphate supply the same amounts of P₂O₅ as 200 pounds of TVA superphosphate.

²The 178, 356 and 712 pounds of fused phosphate contain the same amounts of P₂O₅ as 100, 200 and 400 pounds of TVA superphosphate, respectively.



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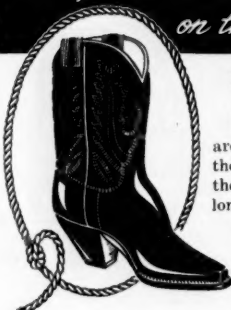
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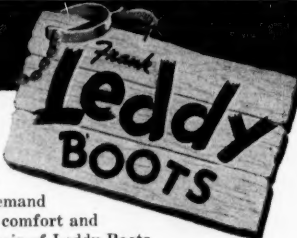
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Colonel Wentworth Honored

COL. EDWARD N. WENTWORTH, director of Armour and Company's livestock bureau since 1923, well-known author and livestock authority, received an honorary doctor of agriculture degree June 15 at the 80th annual commencement exercises of Iowa State College at Ames.

In conferring the degree on Colonel Wentworth, the college honored a man who has been closely associated with the school for nearly half a century. While still a student at the college, he wrote its alma mater song, "State College of Iowa". After graduating in 1907, he served at the school as assistant and associate professor of animal husbandry for the next six years. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the Iowa State College Research Foundation and a past president of the alumni association.

Colonel Wentworth served as an artillery officer during World War I, and was a member of the Quartermaster General's advisory committee and the Wartime Swine Industry Council during World War II. A frequent speaker at colleges and agricultural associations and stock show judge throughout the country, Colonel Wentworth has been author or co-author of seven books on the livestock industry. His principal study, "America's Sheep Trials," was published by Iowa State College Press in 1948. The latest, "Pigs—From Cave to Cornbelt," written in collaboration with his cousin, Charles W. Towne, was published last year.

Mason Hereford Short Course

MORE than 700 registered and commercial Hereford breeders attended the Hereford Short Course at Mason, Texas, on June 22. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Hill Country and Texas Hereford Associations.

This educational meeting included the placing and discussing of several classes of Herefords by Frank Newsom, county agent at Alpine, and Charlie Hunt, representative of the American Hereford Association. Questions from the audience and the frank opinions of the two judges made the morning program highly interesting. James Grote, manager of the San Antonio Live Stock Show, served as master of ceremonies for the morning program.

Dr. J. C. Miller, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of Texas A. & M. College, served as moderator for the afternoon forum, the panel consisting of registered and commercial Hereford breeders as follows: Glenn Allen, Monahans, J. L. Renick, Llano, Mason Crocker, Brady, W. J. Largent, Merkel, and W. B. Barret, Comanche.

Hilma H. Henke, president, and J. M. North, president, respectively, of the Hill Country and Texas Hereford Associations, were highly pleased with the large number attending and the success of the entire program.

Straus-Medina Ranch, San Antonio, owned by Joe Straus and Sons and managed by H. A. Fitzhugh, furnished the breeding classes for the judging and the fat steer classes consisted of steers from Mason County 4-H Clubs.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

Colorado Cattlemen Demand Reduction of Government Spending

THE Colorado Cattleman's Association demanded discontinuation of price controls when the act expires on June 30th in their 84th annual convention held at Walsenburg, June 13-16.

They also recommended that stockmen refuse to accept government bonus payments for soil conservation practices.

The convention urged Congress to reduce the expenditures of the national government in every way possible and as an evidence of their sincerity, the cattlemen urged elimination of all appropriations for practice payments applicable to their grazing lands and further urged that the membership of their association refuse to accept any and all such payments.

Stafford Painter, Roggen, was elected president to succeed A. T. McCarty of Trinidad. Floyd Beach, Delta, was elected vice-president and Leavitt Booth, Arvada, was re-elected treasurer. David G. Rice, Jr., of Denver was renamed secretary.

Defense Shortages May Hit Livestock Feeding

THE national defense ax is swinging at supplies of niacin and cobalt, used in fortifying livestock feeds.

Niacin, one of the B vitamins now produced by synthetic processes, is essential in rations for swine and poultry. Cobalt, a mineral, is important in the nutrition of cattle and sheep, and lately it has come into wide use in swine feeding.

The basic chemical in niacin manufacture is quinoline, much of which is on urgent defense allocation for mildew-proofing textiles used by the armed forces.

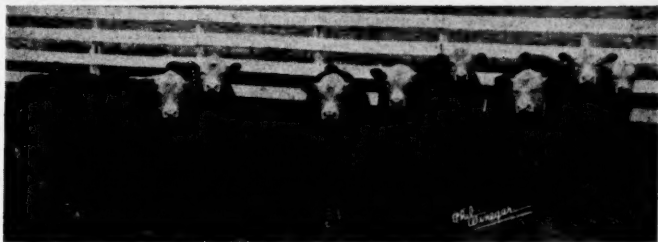
Cobalt is in short supply because of its use in jet engines and other war equipment. The cobalt supply is so tight that it is likely to be prohibited in poultry feed manufacture, although ruminants and swine will get it where needed.

Niacin and cobalt also are used in treating certain livestock diseases, but veterinarians expect to be able to get enough for such purposes unless there is a bigger cutback than now expected. Feed manufacturers will be hardest hit because they use large amounts of these elements to give formula feeds extra growth-promoting value.

Animals Can Spread 100 Diseases to People

OVER 100 different types of infectious and parasitic diseases can be spread from animals to human beings, but only about 20 of these maladies are important to public health in the United States. Brucellosis heads the list, and all authorities agree that it will continue to be a major health problem until strong nationwide effort is made to eradicate it in livestock. Q fever, rabies, swine erysipelas, anthrax, hookworm, ringworm, trichinosis, cysticercosis, tularemia, equine encephalomyelitis, histoplasmosis, Newcastle disease, and Salmonella infections are among the other animal-human diseases currently occupying public health interest in this country.

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Don't Stray From the Fundamentals

By A. L. SMITH, Extension Animal Husbandman, and DR. TYRUS R. TIMM, Extension Economist, and Professor of Agricultural Economics, Texas A. & M. College System.

THE AUTHORS

A. L. Smith has been Extension Animal Husbandman in Texas for the past 21 years. During this time he also served for seven years in the dual capacity of animal husbandman and State Administration and later Head of the Range Conservation Program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Dr. Tyrus R. Timm during part of World War II was Agricultural Relations Advisor to Chester Bowles, then Administrator of the G.P.A. At Texas A & M, he teaches a graduate course "Government and Agriculture" and gives general direction to the extension program in "Agricultural Policy."

RECOGNIZE, appreciate and work with not against—the fundamental forces which through the years and under free competition have set cattle and beef prices.

This is our advice to folks generally and particularly to those public servants who have the responsibility of administering the government's price control program and to those citizens who believe Federal intervention in the cattle and beef market place is necessary.

Here are some of these fundamentals, as we see them, worthy of everybody's consideration:

1. Seasonal and annual price changes play a dominant role in guiding the production and distribution of cattle and beef.

2. Sharp and often unexpected changes in the weather, in feed supplies, and in the meat purchase patterns of consumers call for numerous seasonal and annual readjustments by stockmen and middlemen.

3. Changes in the production and distribution of cattle and beef, occasioned by unforeseen developments, usually costs the stockman some more money—particularly if resulting losses in beef supplies are to be cut in a minimum. Producers will not spend additional money unless there's a good prospect of a reasonable profit from it.

4. Setting a price at the beginning of the production season and then trying to get the production which will sell at that price, doesn't work very well in the cattle business. Probably, production depends about as much on the weather, parasite infestations, diseases, and other variables as upon the producer's and even the government's planning.

5. The livestock market historically has been wide open and highly competitive. Free competition, the bulwark of our economic system, has been its very core. No individual stockman has been big enough to influence the market significantly. It is in this "economic climate" that the cattle business and its cost and income patterns have been forged.

6. Substitution of one meat for another as relative price advantages occur has been the rule—not the exception—in the free market. For example, Dr. E. J. Working of the University of Illinois found in his studies on beef and pork that with the exception of the years in which World War II price controls and rationing were in effect, there existed "a close inverse relation between the price ratio and the consumption ratio" of pork and beef.

"In almost every year," Dr. Working continued, "when the price of beef rose relative to that of pork, there was a cor-

responding decline in the consumption of beef relative to the consumption of pork. Similarly, a decline in the price of beef relative to pork results in a rise in the beef-pork consumption ratio."

These considerations should govern us in deciding the answers to our two big really important questions about inflation.

1. Can Uncle Sam harness the attendant economic forces well enough to control cattle and beef prices by direct

controls—ceilings, subsidies, etc.? And if he can—

2. What will be the long run effect of these controls upon the world's most efficient production and distribution system of cattle and beef?

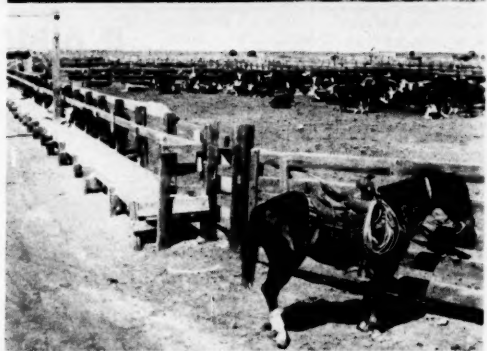
The answers—which no one knows for sure—are of vital concern to each of us—producers, middlemen, consumers, and government representatives alike. We must come out with the right ones and soon.

Three Steps in Beef Production

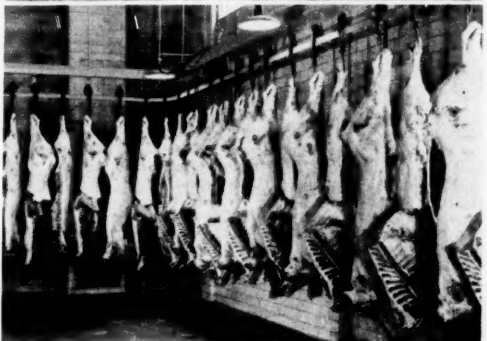
The Range



The Feed Lot



The Slaughterer and Distributor



Favorable Capital Gains Legislation Passed by House

By STEPHEN H. HART, Attorney, National Live Stock Tax Committee.

ON JUNE 22, 1951, the House of Representatives passed the 1951 Revenue bill, and although this bill contained bad news for the taxpayers in many instances, in one instance at least it contained good news. This 1951 Revenue bill included an amendment to section 117 (j) granting to stockmen the benefit of capital gains treatment on income from sales of livestock held for draft, breeding or dairy purposes for 12 months or more. The National Live Stock Tax Committee played an important part in obtaining this amendment and in obtaining a favorable report from the House Ways and Means Committee. The Ways and Means Committee report on this amendment reads as follows:

"Section 306 of the bill adds a new sentence at the end of section 117(j) (1) which defines property used in the trade or business as including 'livestock held by the taxpayer for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes for 12 months or more.'

"Your Committee believes that the term 'livestock' in this new sentence should be given a broad, rather than a narrow, interpretation; and that the gains from sales of livestock should be computed in accordance with the method of livestock accounting used by the taxpayer and presently recognized by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

"The revenue loss under this provi-

sion is expected to be 15 million dollars in a full year of operation."

The passing of this amendment to section 117(j) of the Internal Revenue Code is good news and it is hoped that the Senate will follow suit. Representatives of the National Live Stock Tax Committee will work closely with interested Senate members in order that the justice of the amendment be explained as fully to the Senate as it was to the House.

The amendment as it now reads should clinch the stockman's right in general to capital gains on the sale of livestock held for breeding purposes. It should clinch the holding of the Albright and Bennett cases as to "culls." The language in the House Ways and Means Committee report recommending the broad interpretation of the word "livestock" should confirm the principle as to hogs and perhaps other livestock of interest to the midwest farmers with whom the National Live Stock Tax Committee has attempted to cooperate. Reference in the Committee report to "methods of livestock accounting used by the taxpayer and presently recognized by the Bureau" should be very helpful in forestalling retaliation by the Bureau with respect to the cash and unit-livestock-price bases.

The House Ways and Means Committee report could have been somewhat more favorable to the industry if it had specifically recognized that capital gains are available on income from the sale of

immature animals which were being held for replacement. However, by and large, the report is most favorable to the industry as is the amendment itself. The amendment is applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1950.

One interesting angle is the House Ways and Means Committee's estimate of loss of revenue involved. If the Committee is correct, The National Live Stock Tax Committee and other organizations involved can take credit for saving the industry 15 million dollars per year. Of course, since all the bill does is confirm the present law as interpreted by the courts, it does not cost the government a nickel in legitimate revenue. All it does is prevent it from collecting taxes to which the courts say it is not entitled.

Whitehair Heads Oklahoma Livestock Nutrition Research

DR. C. K. WHITEHAIR now heads all livestock nutrition research at Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, according to Dr. A. E. Darlow, animal husbandry department head.

Whitehair succeeds Prof. Burr Ross, who resigned recently to enter commercial feeds work. He has been on the A. & M. staff since 1947, working principally on problems of general livestock nutrition and nutritional diseases.

He was reared near Abilene, Kansas, graduated from the Kansas State College school of veterinary medicine, and was on the University of Wisconsin staff during 1940-47.

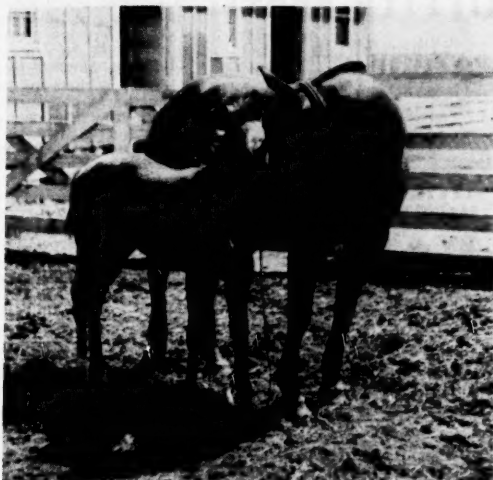
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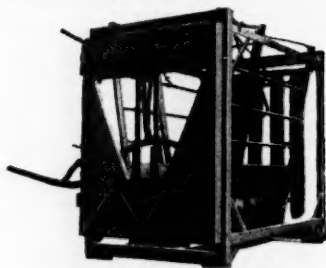
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Crested Wheatgrass Grazing Values

By E. J. WOOLFOLK, Chief Division of Range Research
Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forest Service,
United States Department of Agriculture, Missoula, Montana

THE most talked about forage species for range reseeding throughout the semiarid sections of the West is crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*). It has been more widely used in range reseeding trials and large-scale plantings since the great drouth of the middle thirties than any other species. Over the western range as a whole stockmen and State and Federal agencies have reseeded 8 million acres of deteriorated range lands since the mid-thirties. A high percentage of this area was seeded to crested wheatgrass. In Montana 1.5 to 2.0 million acres have been seeded since 1937 and again crested wheatgrass was used on a high percentage of the area. Before World War II increased the demand and the market price for wheat about 2.0 to 2.5 million acres of Montana's deteriorated range and abandoned plowed land had been successfully reseeded to improve forage species.

Reductions in wheat acreages have already been made but only a small proportion of the cutback land has so far been put into grass. A large, additional area, farmed during the twenties and abandoned since that time is still in the "to be reseeded" category. At least some of this land must be reseeded if farm and ranch operations are sustained and the soil protected from destructive wind and water action. In many cases forage production is more profitable than wheat and less subject to the vagaries of a semiarid climate. Therefore, reseeding is a "must" on abandoned plowed areas in Montana and other parts of the West. Probably crested wheatgrass will figure prominently in this reseeding and in future management of much of this land.

What is there to look forward to in terms of herbage and livestock production in the reseeding of crested wheatgrass on abandoned plowed and deteriorated semiarid range lands? This and many other questions immediately come to mind. What is usual herbage production of crested wheatgrass? How resistant is it to grazing? What is its grazing capacity, and how much beef will it produce per unit of area?

Answers to some of these questions have come from the record of grazing on

a 46-acre area of crested wheatgrass and from the weights of cattle that grazed it over an 11-year period.

The Study

The study was conducted at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station near Miles City, Montana, by the Forest Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

The area, located on a terrace along the Yellowstone River, was drilled without soil preparation to crested wheatgrass in 1936, after abandonment in 1933 for dryland cereal crop production. Because of severe drouth that year a second seeding of four pounds of crested wheatgrass seed per acre was necessary to establish a stand. By 1939 the area was ready to graze. Each year, since, up to and including 1949, full use has been made of the area by grazing feeder cattle thereon, beginning in early spring and continuing as long as the animals maintained or improved their weight. The objectives of such grazing use were to determine the ability of crested wheatgrass to withstand grazing and produce beef, the spring date of readiness of crested wheatgrass for grazing under eastern Montana conditions, and the maximum length of season crested wheatgrass might be grazed annually. This does not infer that maximum use is the best practical use of crested wheatgrass over a long period.

The Grazing Season

Each spring throughout the 11-year period, careful attention was given to the growth and development of the crested wheatgrass in order that grazing might be started as early as possible. As soon as the new leaves averaged 3 to 4 inches in length, a height considered adequate to provide needed herbage, grazing was permitted. If grazing had been delayed beyond this point crested wheatgrass would have gotten ahead of the number of cattle available for the study and become coarse and stemmy with a resultant loss in grazing capacity.

On the average, grazing began on April 24. The earliest date was April 3

Table 1. Seasonal and Annual Precipitation,

Year	Miles City, 1939-1949				Annual Jan. 1 to Dec. 31
	Winter Jan. 1 to March 31	Spring April 1 to June 30	Summer July 1 to Sept. 30		
1939	0.87	6.40	2.13		9.87
1940	1.78	6.05	3.22		14.14
1941	0.52	6.29	8.46		17.76
1942	1.35	8.04	3.38		13.97
1943	1.08	7.79	3.92		15.01
1944	1.92	12.80	3.64		18.05
1945	1.41	5.55	4.67		12.60
1946	0.73	6.12	6.82		17.80
1947	1.64	6.37	2.76		11.75
1948	1.77	7.79	5.72		16.08
1949	2.18	2.53	1.43		8.79
11-year average	1.39	6.88	4.20		14.25
55-year average	2.01	5.79	3.66		13.06

Table 2. Average Monthly Temperatures During Growing Season, Miles City, 1939-1949

Month	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	55-year average
April	48.6	41.8	45.2	49.0	51.8	47.1	41.8	53.3	43.6	48.0	52.5	45.8
May	61.8	60.0	60.4	62.7	53.8	59.6	51.9	52.8	54.2	58.0	60.9	56.0
June	61.6	67.6	65.8	61.3	62.5	60.8	58.5	65.0	61.4	65.0	65.8	65.4
July	77.1	76.8	75.8	73.0	78.4	70.1	75.9	75.8	77.0	71.6	73.5	72.2
August	71.8	74.8	72.1	70.2	72.6	67.8	71.6	70.5	75.2	74.0	75.8	71.0
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in 1946, and the latest May 11 in 1939. Vegetative readiness depended on spring weather, amount of precipitation and average temperatures mainly, which materially influenced herbage growth and production on the area. All but one of the years during the study started out drier than usual, if precipitation received during the first three months of each calendar year is used as an indication of soil moisture conditions at the start of the growing season. In 7 of the 11 years, average temperature was above the long-time average during April, the first month of the growing season. Thus, for most years during the study the early part of the growing season was not only drier but warmer than usual.

Spring and summer rainfall during the 11-year study period was somewhat above the long-time average. Several individual years were average or better. However, the last year of the study, 1949, was extremely dry during spring and summer in relation to both the 11-year and long-time averages. Late winter precipitation that year was above average but the spring period was very dry and warmer than usual. These conditions delayed the start of growth and materially reduced herbage production. In three years grazing began on the same date or earlier than in 1949, but in all other years the grazing season opened much later.

Spring-summer grazing ended on August 9 as a rule. Each year grazing was permitted until forage became dry and sparse and the cattle started to lose weight. The earliest closing date was June 14, 1949, and the latest September 25, 1940. The effect of rainfall and average temperature on the closing date of grazing was somewhat more noticeable than in the case of opening date. At least the years with lowest growing season precipitation and highest average growing season temperatures, 1939 and 1949, provided the shortest grazing seasons. It does not follow, however, that grazing was prolonged proportionately with increased summer rainfall because intensity and distribution of summer storms operate to upset such a relationship.

In 1940 the crested wheatgrass, then 4 years old, provided summer grazing for 141 days. In three other years, 1943, 1944, and 1945, the spring-summer grazing season extended 140 days. The shortest season, 43 days, was in 1939 and the average for the 11-year period was 107 days.

During four years, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1946 early fall rains provided sufficient fall growth to permit grazing. These periods of fall use averaged 27 days in length beginning October 1. September 18 was the earliest that fall grazing was possible and in one year, 1940, it was permitted until November 12. Unusually warm weather during September and October in 1940 provided good growing conditions which undoubtedly made possible this late fall grazing.

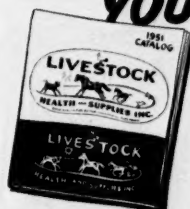
Grazing Use

In this experiment, as formerly stated, it was desired to determine the maximum season crested wheatgrass could be grazed annually and to assay its ability to withstand grazing. Therefore, the record of grazing use serves largely as a log of events rather than a guide to how crested wheatgrass should be grazed for high sustained production.

The first year, 1939, and the last, 1949, gave the smallest amounts of grazing use. In 1939, 43 days of grazing by 23 yearling steers totaled 589 animal unit

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days. Grazing use in 1949 was about the same as in 1939 but in 1947 and 1948, the two previous years, 83 and 74 per cent more use was made of the area. The greatest amount of grazing use, 1,846 animal unit days, was obtained in 1946. The six previous years were also high, ranging from 1,593 animal unit days in 1940 to the 1946 peak. For this seven-year period, 1940 through 1946, an average of 1,743 animal unit days of grazing use was taken annually from the 46-acre crested wheatgrass area.

Over the entire 11-year period a total of 15,391 animal unit days of grazing was taken from the area. This means an average of 1,399 animal unit days per year or 30 animal unit days per acre per year from the 46-acre area. In addition to this use by livestock, grasshopper infestations reached serious proportions in several years. The last two years, 1948 and 1949, were notable in this respect.

Forage Production

Determination of crop production on agricultural land generally amounts to a rather simple process of harvesting and weighing. On grazing land, however, the situation is more difficult. If the vegetation is grazed, obviously it cannot be harvested and weighed and vice versa.

In this study, as in many similar cases, the best estimate of forage production can be derived from the complete record of grazing use. This derivation is dependent, however, upon one assumption, i.e., the weight of dry herbage required to maintain an animal unit for one day. Since animal unit days of grazing in this test have been converted to a 1,000-pound animal basis and Morrison's feeding standards call for 19 to 23 pounds of dry matter daily for an animal of that weight, an arbitrary allowance of 20 pounds of air-dry vegetation has been chosen for our purpose.

Applying this factor or allowance to the total animal unit days of grazing use, 15,391, obtained from the crested wheatgrass area during 11 successive years, we find that 307,812 pounds or 154 tons of crested wheatgrass herbage were grazed from the area by the experimental cattle. This calculated yield averages 14 tons per year for the entire area, $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre over 11 years, or 0.30 tons per acre per year.

The cattle harvested the lowest amount of herbage in 1939, 256 pounds per acre. Only 259 pounds of herbage were grazed from each acre in 1949, but during the previous two years, the cattle removed 424 and 447 pounds. For the other years weight of herbage grazed ranged upward to 802.4 pounds, the peak, in 1946.

Northern Great Plains ranges in good condition and properly stocked can be expected to provide about 236 pounds of herbage per acre annually for grazing. This figure is based on the assumed herbage allowance of 20 pounds per animal unit day and a stocking rate of 30.5 acres of range per animal unit yearlong. The calculated average dry weight of crested wheatgrass herbage harvested by the cattle in this test, i.e., 0.3 ton per acre per year for 11 years, exceeds the calculated weight of herbage from conservatively stocked native range by 2.8 times.

It is one thing to grow grass and something else to grow good grass, that will convert readily into high livestock gains.

*An animal unit day is equivalent to one day's grazing by a mature 1,000 pound cow. A yearling day is considered six-tenths and a two-year-old day three-fourths of an animal unit day.

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During 11 years this 46-acre crested wheatgrass area produced 40,770 pounds of beef; enough to provide a village of 680 people for an entire year or 16 families of four persons each for 11 years. The market value of that beef, figured at \$25.00 per hundred weight, the average price received by United States farmers for beef cattle in November, 1950, is \$10,192.50. Back in 1936 it cost less than \$200.00 to seed this abandoned field to crested wheatgrass.

Beef production per year averaged 3,706 pounds or 80.5 pounds per acre per year. Even though market prices fluctuated during the period of the study the income per acre for beef grown on this area was from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per year—a pretty good return for five dollars' worth of reseeding per acre!

From the standpoint of livestock gains, both per head and per head per day, the record is equally outstanding. During the period of the study yearling steers were used during seven seasons, mixed yearling steers and heifers one season, two-year-old steers two seasons, and two-year-old heifers one season.

Yearling steers gained an average of 183 pounds per head during the seven seasons they grazed the crested wheatgrass. For these seven seasons, which averaged 113 days in length, the daily gain in weight per steer was 1.6 pounds. In three of these years the steers were returned to the crested wheatgrass for a 28-day period of grazing in the fall. Average weight gains were 24 pounds per steer or 0.9 pounds per steer per day during the fall periods.

In 1940 when mixed yearling steers and heifers were grazed, the spring-summer season extended only 84 days but gains averaged 148 pounds per animal or one and three-fourths pounds per head per day.

In lieu of yearling cattle two-year-old steers were used in 1947 and 1948. These animals, range wintered with a small allowance of cottonseed cake, were taken directly from native grass to the crested wheatgrass. For the two seasons their average weight gain was 274 pounds in 95½ days or 2.9 pounds per head per day. The two-year-old heifers used in 1949 were midway between the yearling and two-year-old steers. They gained 113 pounds on the average in 56 days or an even two pounds per head per day.

These data indicate good performance of four classes of cattle on crested wheatgrass each for one or more seasons. They do not, however, show the fluctuations in performance that actually occurred. Some groups got off to a good start when conditions were favorable and continued so throughout the season as did the two-year-old steers in 1947. They started on April 22 at an average weight of 792 pounds and gained 4.5 pounds per head per day for 56 days. Others started more slowly but made good gains later in the season. Still others varied throughout the season as rainfall affected the quality of the crested wheatgrass herbage.

Effects of Grazing

As stated earlier one of the objectives of this study was to determine the resistance of crested wheatgrass to livestock grazing. It is clear now that the use described herein was perhaps too heavy for high sustained production of crested wheatgrass under the given conditions. Grasshopper damage, particularly in 1948 and 1949, intensified the effects of grazing and undoubtedly weakened the crested wheatgrass plants.

Utilization surveys conducted at the close of the grazing season in some years showed that stubble heights ranged from 1.5 to 3.8 inches. The cattle grazed from 60 to 100 percent of the plants depending on weather and other conditions. These figures plus the actual record of grazing use indicate that utilization was at least 2½ times heavier than that recommended for native northern Great Plains range in good condition.

The first noticeable reaction of the crested wheatgrass to grazing use was a decrease in height growth accompanied by a tendency toward finer leaves and fewer seed stalks. Many interested stockmen observed the reaction by following the study from the beginning. As heavy grazing continued, a thinning out of the crested wheatgrass plants occurred and small patches of annual weeds and grasses began to appear in 1948 and 1949 in a once heavy stand of crested wheatgrass. With thinning of the stand came a trend toward taller, coarser growth of crested wheatgrass leaves and stems. Compared to its condition in 1939 the crested wheatgrass stand now is thinner and there are more weeds scattered throughout.

The 1950 Record

Even though heavily grazed for 11 successive years the area still had considerable grazing value in 1950. In the interim between the study described and the next one planned, 12 dry cows were placed in the crested wheatgrass area. On May 3, when grazing began, these cows averaged 1,017 pounds in weight. Twenty-eight days later they weighed 1,120 pounds, having gained 3.7 pounds per head per day. During the second 28-day period they gained 4.7 pounds per head per day and averaged 1,252 pounds in weight on June 28. From then until July 26 they gained only 0.3 pounds per day or 9.0 pounds per head. Grazing continued until August 18 and the cows finished at an average weight of 1,314 pounds. They gained 2.8 pounds per head per day throughout the 106-day season or a total of 297 pounds each.

Grazing use amounted to 1,634 cow days or 54.5 cow months in 1950. Part of this use was by trespass bulls that were not included in the weight record. A survey of utilization was not made but grazing use during 1950 was very light judging from the remaining old herbage. This old herbage will probably have to be removed by mowing before next grazing season to secure full use of the new herbage produced. A large proportion of this unused herbage could have been safely utilized without damage to the crested wheatgrass stand.

Resume

Several important lessons in the grazing of crested wheatgrass were learned during this 11-year experience. Perhaps foremost of these is the fact that crested wheatgrass, for spring and early summer grazing, is a highly palatable, nutritious grass capable of producing rapid gains in feeder cattle. In the event of early fall rains it will renew growth and provide considerable grazing until or even after frost occurs. These two seasons, spring-early summer and fall, are undoubtedly the best times of the year to graze crested wheatgrass.

Crested wheatgrass is extremely resistant to grazing use but for sustained high production without damage to the stand it should probably be grazed some-
(Continued on Page 118)

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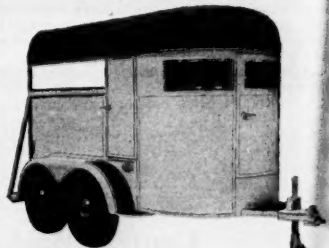
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Texas Livestock Markets' Review

Price Range at Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio During Past Month

FORT WORTH Receipts of livestock on the Fort Worth market during June were rather light and most cattle prices showed a downward trend, in sympathy with government roll-backs in beef prices.

Supplies of cattle, calves and sheep on the local market during the first three weeks of June were much lighter than the numbers offered during a similar period one year ago. Hog receipts, however, were larger than a year previous. After the middle of the month cattle and calf receipts showed a big jump in numbers.

Recent sales of slaughter steers, yearlings and heifers were 50¢@1.00 lower than a month previous. Most slaughter cows and bulls were \$1.00@2.00 lower. Slaughter calves showed price fluctuation during the month, but recent sales were fully steady with a month previous. Stocker steers and yearlings moved recently at prices that were weak to \$1.50 lower, while stocker calves are strong to \$1.00 higher.

Good and choice beef steers and yearlings sold since the middle of June from \$32.00@35.50. One load of high choice to prime 1,065-lb. steers cashed at \$36.00. Utility and commercial steers and yearlings cleared from \$23.00@31.00. Commercial and good steers mixed brought \$32.00.

Utility and commercial cows were reported from \$22.50@26.50, with sales earlier in the month up to \$27.00 and \$27.50. Some heiferettes sold recently at \$27.50. Canner and cutter cows are crossing the scales from \$15.00@22.50, mostly \$22.00 downward. Best weighty bulls are going \$27.00@28.00, odd head above \$28.00. Light weight and lower grade bulls sold from \$21.00@26.00.

Good and choice slaughter calves crossed the scales from \$31.50@36.00, with these kind usually scarce. Utility and commercial slaughter calves ranged from \$24.00@31.00 and cull calves from \$18.00@23.00.

Stocker and feeder steers ranging from two-year-old upward moved out from \$25.00@33.00, with common and medium grades \$30.00 down. Medium and good stocker steer yearlings moved from \$29.00@34.00, with choice to \$35.00. Good and choice stocker calves cleared from \$35.00@40.00, with lightweights to \$42.00.

Common and medium stocker calves moved from \$27.00@33.00. Stocker cows of common to good grades sold \$21.00@26.50.

Recent sales of butcher hogs were \$1.25@1.50 higher than a month previous. Shortly after the middle of June good and choice 180-280 lb. butcher hogs sold at \$22.50 and \$22.75, latter price top previous to June 20th. Good and choice 155-175 lbs. and 290-475 lbs. turned from \$20.00@22.25. Sows sold mostly from \$16.00@18.00 and feeder pigs \$16.00@19.00.

Local sheep and lambs supplies during June were much larger than at any other markets. Choice killing classes made up only a small per cent of the receipts. Compared with a month ago spring lambs are 50¢ lower. Other classes are mostly steady, however cull ewes are \$1.50 higher, good ewes \$1.50 lower and spring feeder lambs \$1.00 higher. Utility to choice spring lambs cashed from \$33.00@33.50, a few lots early in the month \$34.50. Utility to choice shorn slaughter lambs and yearlings cashed from \$29.00@31.50, with those at \$30.50@31.50 carrying No. 1 pelts. Shorn slaughter two-year-old wethers turned from \$24.00@26.00. Cull to good shorn slaughter ewes sold from \$14.00@19.00, mostly \$15.00@17.00. Spring feeder lambs are moving out from \$30.00@33.00 and shorn feeder lambs and yearlings from \$25.00@28.00.

SAN ANTONIO Further price declines were noted on some cattle classes in trading at the San Antonio stockyards during June, exceptions being bulls which were strong to 50 cents higher than at the close of the previous month, and slaughter calves which held generally steady. Slaughter steers and yearlings were 50¢ to \$1.00 lower, cows \$1.00 down and stocker calves \$1.00 lower.

Slaughter steer trade was featured by a load of 1,348-pound grass-fat steers which cashed at \$33.00. Good and choice 1,039-pound steers earned \$34.25. Loadlots commercial 900-1,150-pound steers took \$30.00@31.00. Good and choice 696-pound yearlings claimed \$34.50. Utility and commercial yearlings earned \$27.00@32.50.

Utility and low commercial cows moved

in a \$22.50@27.25 price spread while canners and cutters took \$17.00@23.00. Utility and commercial bulls scored \$27.00@29.00 with lighter weights claiming \$23.00@26.00.

Good and choice slaughter calves crossed the scales at \$34.00@36.00. Commercial and low good sold at \$29.00@33.00 with cull and utility at \$20.00@29.00.

Medium and good stocker calves bulked at \$30.00@38.00, with a few lots of lightweights to \$40.00. Choice vealer-weight stocker calves commanded \$42.00@45.00. Common stocker calves changed hands at \$25.00@29.00. Loadlots of medium 637-pound stocker steers made \$29.50. Common and medium stocker cows earned \$20.00@24.50.

Trading in the hog division at San Antonio for June showed higher price trends toward the close of the period. At the start of the third week in the month, butchers were \$1.25 higher, sows 50¢ to \$1.00 higher and feeder pigs 25¢ to 50¢ higher.

Good and choice 180-270-pound butchers earned \$21.00@22.00. Sows ranged from \$17.00@20.00 and good and choice 100-150-pound feeder pigs cashed at \$18.00@19.75.

In the sheep division, utility and good spring lambs brought \$29.00@32.00. Shorn yearlings and two-year-old wethers bulked at \$22.00@24.00. Old crop lambs and yearlings with No. 3 pelt sold at \$25.00@26.25. Aged wethers sold from \$16.00@17.50 and cull to utility shorn slaughter ewes at \$13.00@16.00. Medium and good spring feeder lambs cleared \$28.00@30.00.

Common and medium Spanish type and Angora goats bulked at \$16.00@18.00 and kids moved at \$5.00@8.00 per head.

HOUSTON Trading was active during the first part of the month for slaughter classes and whiteface stocker calves moved at a fairly active pace, but Brahman stockers proved hard to sell except for spasmodic occasions. Slaughter calf sales slowed toward the close of the month.

Only a few loads of steers arrived during the month, not enough to establish price trends. The bulk of the mature cat-

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tle receipts consisted of slaughter cows with a very moderate supply of bulls coming in. Calves to grade Good & Choice were not offered in sufficient numbers to satisfy all demands with Commercial grade predominating. Both whiteface and Brahman were represented most of the time.

The total salable receipts for the month amounted to approximately 3,750 cattle and 10,200 calves, showing an increase of about 1,250 cattle and 4,700 calves over the previous month's supplies. During the corresponding period of 1950, 4,200 cattle and 10,200 calves were offered, showing a decrease of about 450 cattle for the current week in comparison, while calf receipts were about equal. Prices for slaughter cows and calves made some advances during the first two weeks of the period but fell back later and the closing prices for cows were slightly lower than the preceding close. Good & Choice slaughter calves held the advance, but Commercial & lower grades closed about \$1.50 under. Other classes are quoted about steady.

Most Commercial & Good slaughter steers sold from \$30.00@32.00. Utility & Commercial slaughter cows ranged from \$23.50@27.00 and Canner & Cutter from \$18.50@23.00 with hard, emaciated cows around \$15.00. Cutter to Commercial bulls made from \$24.00@28.00 per hundred. Good & Choice slaughter calves ruled from \$53.00@36.50 with a few Prime to \$37.00. Utility & Commercial closed from \$26.00@32.00 & Cull from \$22.00@26.00 with Jersey rannies down to \$18.00. Medium & Good whiteface stocker calves brought from \$32.00@36.00 with light weights to \$40.00 while the bulk of the Brahmans made from \$28.00@29.00.

Blue Grass Shorthorn-Polled Shorthorn Futurity

SUMMARY

36 bulls	\$26,100; avg.	\$725
49 females	\$3,850; avg.	700
85 lots	\$9,989; avg.	705

THE first Blue Grass Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn International Futurity show and sale at Louisville June 11-12 attracted cattle from six states and Canada and buyers were present from 15 states.

Topping the sale at \$2050 was the reserve champion bull, WL Max Major 7th, a summer yearling son of Killlearn Major, consigned by W. C. Anderson & Son, West Liberty, Ia. He sold to Joseph Winkler, prominent Shorthorn breeder of Castle Rock, Colo.

The grand champion bull of the show, Hillcrest Harmony by Marellbar Footstep, owned by E. M. Travelstead & Son, Harrisburg, Ill., sold for \$2,000 to Art Duncan, Egan, S. D. Kickapoo Proud Prince, a two-year-old son of Cruggleton Johnston, consigned by Stanley G. Harris, Kenosha, Wis., also sold for \$2,000 to Wilkinson Bros., Osborn, Ohio.

The grand champion female, Kickapoo Eliza, also by Cruggleton Johnston, from the Harris herd, sold for \$1,700 to Ashbourne Farms, Prospect, Ky. and Hickories Rosemary 3rd, by Royal Ransom, consigned by William A. Taylor, Portage, Wis., sold for a similar price to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., to top the females.

The reserve champion female, Kickapoo Jay Violet, by Cruggleton Johnston, sold for \$1,235 to George Fisher, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

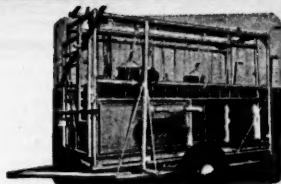
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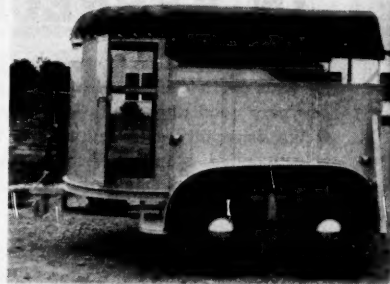
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Range News of the Southwest



Texas

Range and pasture feed supplies increased rapidly over most of the state following the mid-May rains. Early June rains added further to moisture supplies, particularly in central, northern and northwestern counties. The May rains started new feed in the drouthy southern High Plains, western Plateau, Trans-Pecos and south Texas areas. Subsoil moisture is still short in these areas, however, and additional rain will be needed soon to keep grass coming along. Supplemental feeding continued into late May in most of these areas, but was tapering off as new feed developed. Good summer range feed was assured in central and northern counties. Feed grain and hay crop prospects have shown considerable improvement since mid-May and are now generally good. Condition of all range feed reported at 83 per cent recorded a 12-point improvement from the low condition of a month ago, but was still 3 points below the 10-year average of 86 per cent.

Cattle and calves were responding on the improving green feed supply. Heavy supplemental feeding in dry areas has maintained breeding herds in fair flesh, but there were some thin cows in the south where ranges were very short. Calves were recovering from a slow start because of low milk flow during the spring. Losses generally have been light. Contracting for future delivery was at a practical standstill. The spring movement of big steers to Flint Hill and Osage pastures was considerably above that of a year earlier. Additional cattle probably would have been moved had

pasturage been available. Condition of all cattle and calves on June 1 reported at 83 per cent recorded a 6-point improvement from a month earlier. This was still 3 points below the 10-year average of 86 per cent and also below the 87 per cent reported a year ago.

Ewes and lambs were gaining on the improving green feed supply over the main sheep country, but were still carrying considerably below usual flesh for this season. Spring lambs have made only fair development because of low milk flow. April movement of sheep, mostly yearlings, at 193,000 head, was only moderately below the 201,000 head movement a year earlier. However, the bulk of these yearlings carried only stocker or feeder flesh and direct shipments into Corn Belt feeding areas was much above last year. Condition of sheep on June 1, reported at 80 per cent, was 6 points above the condition a month earlier, but still 6 points below the average of 86 for this season of the year.

Western Ranges

Western grazing conditions were greatly improved by May and early June rains. Range feed condition showed much more than the usual gain during May following the low condition on May 1. There was a marked improvement in range feed condition in the Central and Southern Great Plains, the Northwest and Intermountain section, after a delayed poor early season situation. Dry conditions continue over much of New Mexico, parts of Arizona, Southeast Utah and South Central and Southwest Colorado. Several

sections will need additional rain to make summer range feed. Cattle and sheep have made good gains except in small local dry areas in the Southwest, according to the June 1, 1951, Western Livestock and Range Report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Feed on Western ranges showed an unusual improvement during May, 1951. May rains brought a rapid recovery to the delayed feed growth in Nebraska, eastern Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Northeast New Mexico. The poor to fair range feed condition in Texas was greatly improved, with additional rain needed in Western and Southern areas to develop the new range feed. The Northern Plains in Montana, the Dakotas, and Wyoming received snow and rain to give good feed prospects and relieve the dry short feed condition in Eastern Montana, Western South Dakota, and Northeast Wyoming, where normal June rain is needed to maintain feed growth. Range feed was greatly improved with good grazing in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Northern Utah, and Northern Nevada. Range feed improved in Northeast New Mexico but the western two-thirds of the State continues dry with poor range feed. Arizona range feed was improved by rains, but some areas are dry with a shortage of stock water. Lower ranges are dry with fair feed in Southeast Utah, South Central, Southwest and West Central Colorado. California has good intermediate and late range feed with good irrigated pastures. Range feed and pastures in most of the west developed late. Summer feed in many sections will depend on June and later rains to offset earlier season deficiencies in precipitation and the late development of new range and pasture feeds. Mountain and higher ranges are developing slowly in many sections. Late range feed growth and dry short feed conditions in the Southwest resulted in late supplemental feeding of livestock.

The reported condition of range feed on June 1, 1951, was 83 per cent, compared with 75 per cent last month, 81 per cent a year ago, and the ten-year (1940-49) average of 86 per cent.

Cattle and calves are generally in good but slightly below average condition. After a slow start, cattle made more than usual gains during May. Cattle are making good gains and overcoming the effects of the short range feed conditions in Eastern Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Southern Utah, and Arizona. Supplemental feeding was continuing in the dry areas of Arizona, New Mexico, and a few other local areas. Winter and spring cattle losses were light and below average, except in the dry areas of the Southwest. There is a good calf crop. There has been an unusually strong and active demand for pasture for summer grazing of cattle. The sale of stocker and feeder cattle was slow during May, with a very limited amount of contracting for later delivery.

The reported condition of cattle and calves on June 1, 1951, was 85 per cent, compared with 81 per cent last month,

IN APPRECIATION

- We take this means to express our sincere appreciation to the folks who visited with us during our field day, June 23rd. The very good attendance was extremely gratifying.
- We especially extend thanks to the out of state people who attended. Many of these people drove great distances to be with us and their presence was a real pleasure to all of us.

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W. E. FITZHUGH, Secretary

84 per cent a year ago, and the ten-year (1940-49) average of 87 per cent.

Sheep made good gains during May except in the dry sections of New Mexico, Arizona, and local dry sections of Colorado and Utah. Sheep are in good condition in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and the Dakotas but gains were limited by May storms. In Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, sheep are in average or better condition. Utah and Nevada sheep have done well except in local areas that were dry earlier. California sheep are in good flesh, with late lambs making good weights. Texas sheep have shown a marked improvement, but show below average condition after a long period of dry short feed. The Texas lamb crop is fair to good, with both lambs and yearlings not making the usual gains.

The reported condition of sheep and lambs on June 1, 1951, was 84 per cent, compared with 81 per cent last month, 85 per cent a year ago, and the ten-year (1940-49) average of 87 per cent.

Cattle Sales and Prices

Where sex is not given on sale, excepting calves, the reference is to steers. As "The Cattleman" goes to press several days before date of release, range conditions may have changed since these reports were made.

ARCH, N. M.—James A. Gowdy, Arch, bought 90 Angus cows from V. G. Tisdale, Eldorado, Texas, for September delivery; and moved two loads of cattle to the Roswell ranch.

Lewis & Gowdy, Arch, bought a load of cows at the San Angelo Angus sale.

J. H. Bradley, Amherst, Texas, bought two loads of cows at the Clovis sale and trucked them to the Arch ranch.

We have had lots of rain since last report, up to 6 to 10 inches in this immediate territory. All of this country is in mighty good shape. There is very little contracting going on, most everyone is waiting to see what will be done about the rollbacks.—James A. Gowdy.

BENJAMIN.—Hugh Ford, LaJunta, Colo., bought 130 steer yearlings from Bob Keck, Seymour; 111 steer yearlings from C. H. Tucker; and 170 heifer yearlings from Piney Eiland.

Chas. Moorhouse Commission Co., Seymour, sold 114 heifer yearlings to Flores Bros., Stratford, and bought 114 from Floyd McCommas, Abilene; 18 heifers and 13 cows from Seymour L. S. Commission Co.

Noel Reynolds, Abilene, sold 634 mixed yearlings to Roland Jones, Wagon Mound, N. M.; and bought 634 mixed yearlings from Producers L. S. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; and 450 two-year-old steers from Espy & Reynolds, Lubbock, for fall delivery.

O. W. Ballerstedt, Seymour, sold 270 steer yearlings and 120 two-year-old steers to Jeff McMurtry, Archer City.

We have had good rains over this country and grass is getting good. Cattle are doing fine, but trading is at a standstill. There are not many cattle in the country. No ranch sales or leases reported.—Chas. Moorhouse.

CLARENDON.—There is very little cattle trading at present. Most outfits are busy branding calves. Grass is fine all over the country and there is plenty of water. Very few screw worms to date.

Dry cows are selling 22c to 24c; cows with calves, \$175 to \$225; yearling steers 30c to 34c; twos, 30c to 32c.—A. T. Jefe-ries.

EL PASO.—Montes Packing Co., El Paso, bought 21 steers from Mr. Wiseman; and 17 cows and yearlings from Sid Bradley, Fabens.

Peyton Packing Co., El Paso, bought 21 steers and heifers from L. R. Allerson, Tornillo; and 69 fat steers from Baker Ethredge, Fabens.

Roy Black, El Paso, received 65 Brahman mixed yearlings from Alice; and sold 55 Brahman steer yearlings to Horton Miller, Anthony. This part of the country is very dry, and the only part that has had much rain is the eastern part of Hudspeth County. J. E. Baylor and W. P. Frederick had a good rain which filled most of their earth tanks.—R. E. Beaty.

GEORGE WEST.—G. A. Lowrance leased a part of the George Echols ranch in McMullen County.

It is very dry here, with rain only in spots. Lots of cattle are being shipped to grass.—Leon Vivian.

HEBBRONVILLE.—Very little trading is going on and there is very little to report on the cattle market. We have had no big rains since last report, some

sections have had spotted showers and some sections have had no rain at all. Ranchmen are having to continue feeding and burning pear. It has been very hot recently and the grass and weeds have been burned. Prices on all classes of cattle are comparable with major markets.—Jack H. Mims.

HIGGINS.—Cattle trading is at a standstill except for local sales. Uncertainty of fall prices has stopped trading for future delivery. Range conditions are good, as we have had ample moisture.—R. B. Tyson.

QUITAQUE.—We have had light to heavy rains and a good deal of hail. Grass is fair to good. Trading is at a standstill, although some contracts on fall calves were made a few months ago.—O. W. Stroup.

Cattlemen Demand Discontinuation of Price Controls

THE Nebraska Stockgrowers Association annual meeting was held in South Sioux City, Nebraska, on June 14-16. All officers were re-elected. They are J. H. "Hop" Vinton, Gordon, president; D. C. Schaffer, O'Neill, vice-president, and W. A. Johnson, Alliance, secretary-treasurer.

Gordon was chosen as the 1952 convention city.

The convention demanded that cattle price roll-back be rescinded and that controls on livestock and meat prices be discontinued. Among the resolutions adopted was a request for a return to bi-partisan legislature in Nebraska and that cattle parity be revised on a fair and equitable basis.

The cattlemen urged that draft boards consider the need for ample farm and ranch labor in making armed forces inductions.

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Crested Wheatgrass

(Continued from Page 113)

what lighter than the area described herein. In other words, stocking over a period of years under eastern Montana conditions should perhaps be slightly under one animal unit month per acre with considerable freedom to vary the start and length of the grazing season in accordance with prevailing weather conditions. Such stocking would permit good use of the crested wheatgrass and still provide a cushion against dry years and grasshopper attacks which tend to lower the vitality of forage plants and reduce stand density.

Under semiarid eastern Montana conditions crested wheatgrass will on the average be ready to graze between early April and early May, most often during late April. In every case herbage growth should be sufficient to provide adequate forage and the soil dry enough to prevent excessive damage to the plants through trampling.

Depending upon weather, grasshopper infestations and other factors the spring-summer grazing season on crested wheatgrass may extend to 140 days in length. Usually a spring-summer grazing season of 100 to 120 days can be expected. Crested wheatgrass will provide some fall grazing in about a third of the years over a long period under eastern Montana conditions.

Montana and the semiarid West needs more crested wheatgrass acreage. At the present time seed supplies are abundant and prices nominal, 20 to 35 cents per pound. On abandoned croplands successful stands can be established by drilling four or five pounds of seed per acre, usually in the fall, without soil preparation. In the case of deteriorated range lands reduction or removal of existing vegetation prior to drilling is usually necessary and advisable. In all cases the seed must be lightly covered and the seeded area protected for at least one or two growing seasons after planting to insure success.

Land administrators, both public and private, should give careful attention to the balance between reseeded crested wheatgrass range and other types of range on any one management unit. Too much crested wheatgrass acreage in proportion to other range types or hay crop acreage will create summer grazing and haying problems which are difficult to handle without loss of grazing value or quality and tonnage of hay. Where watershed values are involved or soil erosion is being arrested with crested wheatgrass plantings, grazing and hay values have low priority. Generally, however,

the wise use of crested wheatgrass on abandoned plowed, or otherwise deteriorated range lands in Montana and the West holds considerable promise for increased forage and livestock production.

Del Rio Quarter Horse Show

TWO Del Rio horses were named champions of the Quarter Horse show held at Del Rio, Texas, June 15-17. Flaxie Bob, owned by C. W. and W. H. Wardlaw, was named champion stallion and Flaxie owned by Miss Blanche Altizer, was champion mare.

Chief Moore, owned by Gene Hensley, Santa Anna, was named reserve champion stallion and Olga, owned by Dee Harrison, Del Rio, was reserve champion mare.

The champion gelding, Rusty Turney, owned by Jack Turney, Sonora, won first places in both the halter and performance classes.

Ed Heller, Dundee, Texas, made the placings.

Awards by classes follow:

STALLIONS

Yearlings—Major J. J. M. Mangum, Nixon; 2, Star Glow, Sid Millsap, Ozone; 3, Diamonds, J. F. Reininger, Del Rio.

Two-year-olds—1, Bar Hug, A. R. Eppenauser, Marfa; 2, Penny Pendleton, Harrison; 3, Charlie, Wardlaw Bros.

Three-year-olds—1, Chief Moore, Hensley; 2, The Joker, Mayfield; 3, Gotchito, Wardlaw Bros.

Aged Stallions—Flaxie Bob, Wardlaw Bros.; 2, Don Pedro, Sparks Rust, Del Rio; 3, Pecos, Tuffy Whitehead, Del Rio.

Champion—Flaxie Bob.
Reserve champion—Chief Moore.

MARES

Yearlings—1, Smoky Miss, owned by Wardlaw Bros., Del Rio; 2, Mamie, Wardlaw Bros.; 3, Bo Sis, Stanley Mayfield, Sonora.

Two-year-olds—1, Johanna, Gene Hensley, Santa Anna; 2, Ma, Jess Koy, Eldorado; 3, Red Lady, Koy.

Three-year-olds—1, Olga, Dee Harrison, Del Rio; 2, Bo, E. H. Cofield, Del Rio; 3, Goldie Wardlaw, Wardlaw Bros., Del Rio.

Aged mares—1, Flaxie, Blanche Altizer, Del Rio; 2, Red, Bobby Cauthorn, Del Rio; 3, Baby Girl W., Wardlaw Bros., Del Rio.

Champion mare—Flaxie.
Reserve champion—Olga.

GELDINGS

First, Rusty Turney, owned by Jack Turney, Sonora; second, Baldy, owned by Harrison, and third, Jiggs, owned by Andy Bode, Ozone.

San Antonio Stock Show

February 16-24

THE executive committee of the San Antonio Livestock Exposition met June 20 and set February 16-24 as the dates for the 1952 exposition. Officers of the exposition are Joe Freeman, chairman of the board; E. W. Bickett, president; Mark L. Browne, first vice-president; W. M. Thornton, second vice-president, and Lucien T. Jones, treasurer. James F. Grote, secretary-manager of the exposition, has taken an indefinite

leave of absence to re-enter military service. His successor had not been named.

Seven new members were added to the executive committee: Terry Dalehite, Pearsall; Hal Peterson, Kerrville; and J. D. Dodson, John McVay, R. P. Tull, Harold Vagtborg, and H. B. Zachery, all of San Antonio.

The following were elected members of the executive committee: R. H. Friedrich, Perry Kallison, Jess McNeel, Beal Pumphrey, Fred Shield and Joe Straus.

Flint Hills Hereford Tour

THE Flint Hills Hereford Association's Tour Committee has announced a change in the date of the tour to Monday and Tuesday, July 23 and 24.

The tour will start at the Allen Engler and Sons Ranch, south of Topeka (1 mile west of Pauline), with a chuck wagon breakfast. The noon luncheon will be served at the Kansas State college campus. A night meeting will be held in Abilene.

The second morning, the tour will start with a breakfast meeting at the Bob White Hereford Farm, Enterprise, with a noon luncheon served at the Moxley Hall Hereford Ranch, Council Grove.

This tour was originally scheduled for July 9 and 10 but since harvest has been delayed by late rains, and many farmers and ranchers do not have their spring crop planted, the tour committee believed it would be better to change the tour to July 23 and 24.

Shifts in Personnel at Oklahoma A. & M.

D. R. A. E. Darlow, head of the department of animal husbandry at Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, has announced the appointment of three men to new duties in the animal husbandry department.

Dr. C. K. Whitehair has been placed in charge of all livestock nutrition research, succeeding Burr Ross, who resigned to enter commercial feeds work.

J. C. Hillier, who has been in charge of the department's meat work for the past several years, has been placed in charge of teaching and research in swine. He succeeds Allen Heidebrecht, who also is now in commercial feeds work.

Prof. Lowell Walters will take over the meats work, including teaching, research and the coaching of the A & M Meats judging team.

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Spring Pig Crop Shows Slight Increase

THE 1951 spring pig crop totaled 63,818,000 head, an increase of 7 per cent from last spring, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. The number of sows farrowing this spring was 4 per cent above last spring. The number of pigs saved per litter was 2 per cent higher than last year and equaled the record high attained in 1946. For the coming fall crop, reports on breeding intentions indicate a total of 6,374,000 sows to farrow, 4 per cent above the number farrowed last fall. The combined 1951 total pig crop is now expected to be about 106 million head. A combined pig crop this size would be the second largest on record, 5 per cent above 1950 and 16 per cent above the 1940-49 average.

The number of hogs six months old and over on farms and ranches June 1 was 8 per cent larger than last year but 6 per cent below the 10-year average.

This report is based upon a survey of about 117,000 farms and ranches. These returns were obtained largely in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers.

Spring Pig Crop

The number of pigs saved in the spring season of 1951 (December 1, 1950 to June 1, 1951) is estimated to be 63,818,000 head. This is 4,017,000 head or about 7 per cent larger than the spring crop last year. It is 15 per cent larger than the 10-year average. The 1951 spring crop is the second largest on record, being exceeded only by the spring crop in 1943.

Compared with 1950, spring pig numbers are as large or larger than last year in all regions. The Western States are up 11 per cent; North Atlantic, up 9 per cent; West North Central, up 8 per cent; South Atlantic, up 7 per cent; and East North Central, up 6 per cent. In the South Central States the spring pig crop is the same size as last year.

The number of sows farrowing in the spring of 1951 is estimated to be 9,873,000 head, or 4 per cent larger than last year and 11 per cent larger than the 10-year average. The 1951 spring farrowings were about the same that farmers' reports last December indicated would be farrowed. Only one region, the South Central, shows spring farrowings smaller

than intended last December. The percentages that 1951 spring farrowings are of last year, as shown in the December report, and as now estimated, are as follows: North Atlantic, December 101 per cent, and June 105 per cent; East North Central, 103 and 103; West North Central, 106 and 106; South Atlantic, 105 and 107; South Central, 102 and 99; West, 102 and 109 per cent.

The number of pigs saved per litter in the spring of 1951 at 6.46 pigs is 2 per cent more than the 6.31 pigs saved last year, and equals the record high attained in 1946. Weather conditions over most of the important hog producing states were not entirely favorable during the early months of the spring farrowing season. However, conditions improved during the peak farrowing months, resulting in the record number saved per litter. The 1951 average litter sizes are as follows: East North Central, 6.57, up .23 from last year; West North Central, 6.49, up .16; North Atlantic, 6.74, up .28; and West, 6.39, up .12. In the South Atlantic and South Central regions, litter sizes averaged 6.24 and 6.25, respectively, about the same as last spring.

Hog producers made a further shift toward earlier farrowings in 1951, continuing a trend begun in 1949. The monthly distribution of farrowings in the 1951 spring season shows an increase in the percentage of litters in December through February and decreases in March and April. An increase was also shown in the percentage of sows farrowed in May, although the total proportion in the two months, April and May, was about the same as the corresponding period last spring. The percentage of sows farrowing each month during the 1951 spring season compared with the same month last year is as follows: December 1950, 3.2 per cent, compared with 2.9 per cent in December, 1949; January 1951, 5.3 per cent, compared with 4.8 per cent; February, 13.1 per cent and 12.0 per cent; March, 28.6 per cent and 30.4 per cent; April, 32.0 per cent and 33.3 per cent; and May, 17.8 per cent and 16.6 per cent.

Fall 1951 Intentions
Reports on breeding intentions indicate

that 6,374,000 sows will farrow in the fall of 1951. This is 257,000 sows or 4 per cent more than the number farrowing last fall. If these intentions are realized, the number of sows farrowing during the fall season (June 1 to December 1) would be the third largest on record—exceeded only by the number in the fall of the war years 1942 and 1943. Compared with last year, all regions except the South Central show increases in the number of sows intended for fall farrow. The indicated increase is largest in the Western States, being 14 per cent; followed by the West North Central, 8 per cent; North Atlantic and South Atlantic, each 6 per cent; and the East North Central, 1 per cent. The South Central region was down 1 per cent.

These estimated changes from last year are based on breeding intentions reported by farmers about June 1.

If the intentions for fall farrowings materialize and the number of pigs saved per litter equals the 10-year average with an allowance for upward trend, the 1951 fall pig crop would be about 42 million head. This would be 3 per cent larger than the 1950 fall crop and the third largest on record.

A combined pig crop for 1951, at 105.8 million head, would be 5 per cent larger than last year and exceeded only by the record high pig crop in 1943.

Hogs on Farms June 1

The number of hogs 6 months old and over on June 1, including brood sows, was 25,419,000 head, 1,945,000 head or 8 per cent more than on June 1 last year. All regions showed increases compared with a year earlier in the number of hogs 6 months old and over, except the South Central and Western States which showed decreases. The 1950 fall pig crop was 9 per cent larger than the previous year. Total commercial slaughter of hogs in March and April was larger than in the same months last year by 2 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively. Hog slaughter in the months June to September is expected to show an increase in line with the increase in June 1 inventories of hogs over 6 months old. The increased marketings of hogs during this period from the larger number of early farrowings of the 1951 season should more than offset the larger number of sows held back for fall farrowing.

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LIVESTOCK CALENDAR

HEREFORD SALES

- Sept. 17, 18—Bacs Grant Disp., Gunnison, Colo.
 Sept. 20—Hereford Heaven Feeder Calf Sale, Ardmore, Okla.
 Sept. 25—Julian Ball, Cresson, Texas.
 Oct. 1—Thorpe Hereford Farms, Britton, S. Dak.
 Oct. 5—Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Oct. 11—Kentucky Hereford Assn., Fall Sale, Lexington, Ky.
 Oct. 13—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kans.
 Oct. 18, 19—Honey Creek Ranch Disp., Grove, Okla.
 Oct. 26—Pikes Peak Cattle Growers Hereford Sale, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Oct. 27—Circle A Hereford Farm, Morris, Ill.
 Oct. 30—South Texas Hereford Breeder-Feeder Assn., Beville, Texas.
 Oct. 31—Grand National Hereford Sale, San Francisco, Calif.
 Oct. 31—Hill Country Hereford Assn., Mason, Texas.
 Nov. 5—Smithdale Farms, Limestone, Tenn.
 Nov. 5—Frank R. Condell, Eldorado, Kans.
 Nov. 7—Marshall Jordan, Clinton, Okla.
 Nov. 7—Windsor Place, Booneville, Mo.
 Nov. 9—N.E. New Mexico Hereford Br. Assn., Raton, N. M.
 Nov. 12—Freeman & Graves, Pulaski, Tenn.
 Nov. 13—Sunflower Futurity, Hutchinson, Kans.
 Nov. 14—Palo Pinto Hereford Breeders, Mineral Wells, Texas.
 Nov. 16—Hammon Hereford Ranch, Wichita Falls, Texas.
 Nov. 19—Woody Hereford Ranch, Barnard, Kans. (Sale at Kansas City, Mo.)
 Nov. 20—Nance Hereford Ranch, Canyon, Texas.
 Nov. 21—Mid-North Texas Assn., Cleburne, Texas.
 Nov. 26—Lea County, New Mexico, Hereford Sale, Lovington, N. M.
 Nov. 28—Capital Area Hereford Assn., Austin, Texas.
 Nov. 30—Texas-Oklahoma Hereford Breeders Assn. Sale, Wichita Falls, Texas.
 Dec. 1—Blanco County Hereford Br. Assn., Johnson City, Texas.
 Dec. 3—West Texas Hereford Assn., Abilene, Texas.
 Dec. 4—Sweetwater Area Hereford Br., Sweetwater, Texas.
 Dec. 5—Coleman Area Assn., Coleman, Texas.
 Dec. 6—Central Oklahoma Hereford Br., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Dec. 8—Hereford Heaven Assn. Range Bull Sale, Ardmore, Okla.
 Dec. 10—Emmadine Farms, Inc., Breckenridge, Mo.
 Dec. 10—Anxiety Hereford Br., Amarillo, Texas.
 Dec. 11—Bianchi Hereford Ranch, Macon, Mo.
 Dec. 12—Edg-Cliff Farm, Potosi, Mo.
 Dec. 15—Par-Ker Ranch, Chelsea, Okla.
 Dec. 17—Greenhill Farm, Tulsa, Okla.
 Jan. 5, 1952—Concho Hereford Assn., San Angelo, Texas.
 Jan. 7—Mid-Texas Hereford Assn., Stephenville, Texas.
 Jan. 8—Hill Country Hereford Assn., Mason, Texas.
 Jan. 14-15—National Western Hereford Sale, Denver, Colo.

- Jan. 26—Flat Top Ranch, Walnut Springs, Texas.
 Feb. 5—Top O'Texas Hereford Assn., Pampa, Texas.
 Feb. 16—Straus-Medina Hereford Ranch, San Antonio, Texas.
 Feb. 19—San Antonio Sale, San Antonio, Texas.
 Feb. 20—Howard County Hereford Assn., Big Spring, Texas.
 Mar. 5—Panhandle Hereford Br. Assn., Amarillo, Texas.
 Mar. 31—Smithdale Farms, Limestone, Tenn.

POLLED HEREFORD SALES

- Sept. 29—Central Texas Polled Hereford Sale, Clinton, Texas.
 Nov. 5—Pancola-Tate Calf Sale, Senatobia, Miss.
 Dec. 11—Oklahoma Polled Assn., Enid, Okla.
 Dec. 12—Shifflet & Shifflet, Red Rock, Okla.
 Feb. 18, 1952—Circle M Ranch, Senatobia, Miss.
 Feb. 19—Mid-South Polled Hereford Assn., Memphis, Tenn.

ANGUS SALES

- Sept. 16—Pikes Peak Cattle Growers Angus Sale, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Sept. 26—Texas Angus Feeder Calf Sale, San Angelo, Texas.
 Sept. 28—National Angus Assn. Sale, Memphis, Tenn.
 Oct. 10—Bates Bros. Angus Dispersion Sale, Ada, Okla.
 Oct. 11—Big Four Angus Sale, Idabel, Okla.
 Oct. 15—Sondra-Lin Angus Sale, Decatur, Texas.
 Oct. 24—Mississippi Angus Br. Assn., Vicksburg, Miss.
 Oct. 30—North Central Texas Assn., Nocona, Tex.
 Nov. 1—Ames Plantation, Grand Junction, Tenn.
 Nov. 1—Grand National Aberdeen-Angus Sale, San Francisco, Calif.
 Nov. 2—Marydale Farm, St. Francisville, La.
 Nov. 5—Southwestern Regional Sale, Tulsa, Okla.
 Nov. 6—Quality Prince Sale, Stillwater, Okla.
 Nov. 12—Luther McClung, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Nov. 13—Brook-Shahan Sale, Brady, Texas.

- Nov. 14—Essar Ranch, San Antonio, Texas.
 Nov. 28—Stoneybroke Angus, Ada, Okla.
 Dec. 5—Johnson-Moore-Lemley & Allen, San Angelo, Texas.

BRAHMAN SALES

- Sept. 28—Texas Mid-Coastal Brahman Breeders, Wharton, Texas.

GENERAL

- July 10—Angus Field Day, Mrs. Hugh Edmundson, Waxahachie, Texas.
 July 19—Texas Aberdeen-Angus Assn. Field Day, Texas Tech., Lubbock, Texas.
 July 27-29—International Round-Up Cavalcade, Pawhuska, Okla.
 July 28-29—Sheriff's Mounted Posse of Bexar County, Annual Horse Show, San Antonio, Texas.
 July 31—Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Field Day, Guy Caldwell Ranch, Harlan, Kans.
 Aug. 16—Arkansas Angus Breeders Field Day, Pooks Angus Farm, Camden, Ark.
 Aug. 20-21—East Texas Quarter Horse Breeders Assn. Show, Gladewater, Texas.
 Aug. 22-24—South Nebraska Panhandle Hereford Tour.
 Aug. 22-25—Possum Kingdom Roundup, Graham, Texas.
 Sept. 10-12—New Mexico Hereford Assn. Tour, Clayton, N. M.
 Sept. 10-15—East Texas Fair, Tyler, Texas.
 Sept. 15-22—Tulsa State Fair & Livestock Exposition, Tulsa, Okla.
 Sept. 16-21—Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kans.
 Sept. 18-22—Cen-Tex Fair, Temple, Texas.
 Sept. 23-Oct. 1—New Mexico State Fair, Albuquerque, N. M.
 Sept. 23-29—National Angus Show, Memphis, Tenn.
 Sept. 27-30—Central Texas Fair, Clifton, Texas.
 Sept. 30-Oct. 7—Oklahoma Free Fair, Muskogee, Okla.
 Oct. 5-13—National Angus Show, North Portland, Ore.
 Oct. 6-11—State Fair of Texas (Pan-American Hereford Show), Dallas.
 Oct. 11-29—South Texas State Fair, Beaumont, Texas.
 Oct. 20-28—Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, La.
 Oct. 22-27—Southwestern Cattle Festival, Clovis, N. M.
 Oct. 26-Nov. 4—Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco, Calif.
 Oct. 27-30—National Hereford Show, Huron, S. D.
 Oct. 29—South Texas Hereford Breeder-Feeder Show, Beville, Texas.
 Nov. 1-3—National Polled Hereford Show, Louisville, Ky.
 Nov. 6-8—Blue Grass Hereford Show, Louisville, Ky.
 Nov. 8-9—N.E. New Mexico Hereford Br. Assn. Show & Sale, Raton, N. M.
 Nov. 24-Dec. 1—International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
 Dec. 2-5—Arizona National Livestock Show, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Dec. 6-7—National Western Polled Hereford Show, Denver, Colo.
 Jan. 11-20—National Western Show, Denver, Colo.
 Jan. 25-Feb. 3, 1952—Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Jan. 30-Feb. 10—Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Texas.
 Feb. 16-24—San Antonio Livestock Exposition, San Antonio, Texas.
 Mar. 3-7—Amarillo Fat Stock Show, Amarillo, Texas.
 Mar. 17-19—Annual Convention, Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Fort Worth, Texas.



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The cost of membership in the Association is \$6.00 annual dues and 12 cents per head per year assessment on the number of cattle rendered.

The Association employs inspectors at the markets and principal shipping stations on the range. Field inspectors are also employed to travel over the range country and investigate reports of cattle stealing, etc. Association attorneys assist in the prosecution of those charged with theft of cattle owned by members.

Write for Information About the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association
Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth

INTERESTING NOTES FROM MEMBERS



Below are a few comments about the recent increase in charge for membership in the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. Every member knows the importance of the everyday work of our Association. Every member knows, too, that the fight for the rights of the cattleman takes money.

From BEEVILLE, TEXAS

"I am herewith enclosing my check for \$3.00 and in this connection permit me to state that I am glad to pay this small additional assessment instead of curtailing the fine service rendered by the Association."—B. W. A.

From CORRIGAN, TEXAS

"I have your letter of April 18th and I am happy to enclose my check for \$8.00 which covers my part of the extra assessment."—W. F. E.

From ALLRED, TEXAS

"With the Federal Government fighting the cattle industry much money will be needed. Therefore I am sending a little more than requested."—S. S.

From ALICE, TEXAS

"Let's just make it a five-dollar bill."—V. R.

From FREER, TEXAS

"Here comes your \$1.00. Any time there is a need let me hear."—J. S.

From MERCEDES, TEXAS

"Enclosed you will find check for \$1.00 and if you need more to fight the O. P. S. let me know."—S. J.

From SILOAM SPRINGS, TEXAS

"... I surely do want to see the Association continue its good work. We need it."—S. B.

From MARFA, TEXAS

"Enclosed please find my check in the amount of \$9.00. ... Certainly we cannot let the Association operate at a loss."—J. B. H.

From SOPER, OKLAHOMA

"... Let me know by card that you got the cash. Keep the over plus."—E. P. L.

From WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA

"I am very happy to send this assessment."—J. O. S.

From SEGUIN, TEXAS

"Here's the \$1.00 I owe you. Keep up the good work."—J. M. D.

From FORT WORTH, TEXAS

"I realize fully what the Association is up against and am perfectly willing to pay the increased assessment."—J. M. N.

From LOVELADY, TEXAS

"Enclosed find check for \$1.00 to raise in price of dues. I think it is a good thing to have."—D. H.

From HOUSTON, TEXAS

"... I am handing you herewith my check in the amount of \$2.50 to cover in accordance with your figure shown as amount due. We are glad to cooperate in this instance."—R. F. E.



HOW LITTLE IT COSTS!

The minimum yearly charge for Association membership is \$14.50 (based on 50 head).

If you are running 100 head in your herd—you would render 65 head (65% of herd) and your yearly dues would be \$16.45.

If you are running 200 head in your herd—you would render 130 head (65% of herd) and your yearly dues would be \$24.90.

These are just sample charges—complete information regarding charges for membership may be found in the application on next page, or get in touch with your nearest Association Inspector. Names and locations of all inspectors are listed on the reverse side of this page.

**MEMBER
TEXAS & SOUTHWESTERN
CATTLE RAISERS
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THE SIGN OF PROGRESSIVE CATTLEMEN OF THE SOUTHWEST

Protect your cattle ... Protect your property ... Protect your industry! Fill out and return the application for Association Membership to Henry Bell, Sec'y, 410 East Weatherford St., Fort Worth 2, Texas. Display the sign of progressive cattlemen.

The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association

Application for Membership

AGRICULTURE is an industry of many phases; livestock raising is among the most hazardous. In furnishing the beef of this nation the cattleman is confronted with problems which may be divided into two distinct classes, individual and common.

Individual problems are those which belong to each man separate and distinct from his neighbor or fellow industryman.

Problems of common interest are those which belong to the industry as a whole. Every cattleman knows that diligent attention must be given to matters involving legislation, marketing, finance, freight rates, meat consumption, and the like, the same as the individual must be concerned about feed, water, labor, and other ranch problems. Group action through organization alone furnishes the operating machinery for dealing with problems of common interests.

The necessity for organized effort has caused each industry to form its association. It brought into being organizations for labor and all other businesses. Livestock producers in every state or section formed representative bodies, and among the first was the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

Membership is open to any cattle producer recommended by responsible parties. There are cattlemen and livestock farmers in every section of the Southwest who are not members but who should be and lend their support to the efforts of this organization in behalf of their industry.

Experienced inspectors are stationed on all the central markets to which cattle from Texas and neighboring states are ordinarily shipped. Upon authorization by a member proceeds of cattle bearing his brand are held, pending investigation, if the inspector believes that such cattle are being handled by unauthorized parties.

Field men are stationed at important range centers and inspect shipments, conduct investigations of losses by members, assist local officers in apprehending and capturing cattle thieves, and serve the membership in any way possible. An attorney furnished by the Association assists local officers in prosecuting parties indicted for theft from a member.

When filling out this application it is important that information as to marks and brands and range of cattle be as complete as possible. Draw your brands and marks on the cuts of animals on reverse side just as they appear on the cattle. Use a separate cut for each brand and state whether the cattle are of your own raising; or if bought, give the name and address of the party from whom you bought. Brands may also be recorded in the space for remarks. If a brand is a tally on bought cattle same will doubtless be in many marks and a "V" should be put in one ear and "M" in the other—indicating various marks.

Charges incident to membership are \$6 annual dues, \$2 subscription to "The Cattleman," and an assessment of twelve cents per head per year on the number of cattle rendered, which number should be 65% of the actual number owned. There is also a voluntary assessment of 1 cent per head on the number of cattle rendered for the support of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The minimum charge for membership with brand rendered is based on a rendition of 50 head, and even though you own less than 50 head, you are eligible for membership at the minimum charge. If you are now a subscriber to "The Cattleman," same will not be charged to your membership until present subscription expires.

The strength of any representative organization is entirely dependent on the support given it and the number of persons or the composite assets it is authorized to represent. The more members the Association has, the wider can be its scope of representation, and the more effective will be its endeavors.

19.

To the President and Members of the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association:

The Petition of the subscriber represents that he is desirous of becoming a member of the Association and I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE RENDERED NOT LESS THAN 65% OF THE CATTLE I AM HANDLING. In case of acceptance I agree and bind myself to conform to the By-Laws governing the Association, and to pay all dues, assessments and other charges provided for by the Association, at Fort Worth, Texas.

Name.....
(Print Name)

Ranch is located.....

Postoffice is.....

65% of the cattle controlled is.....

Recommended by.....

Signature of Applicant

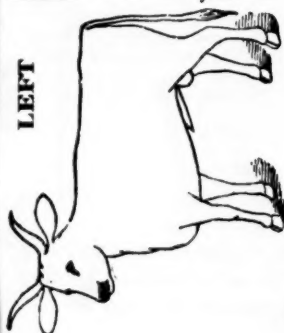
REMARKS

(For Instructions See Other Side)

RIGHT



LEFT



HORSE BRANDS

Wyoming Stockmen Elect Taggart President

LLOYD TAGGART, Cody, Wyoming, was elected president; Clifton Hansen, Jackson, vice-president; and Norman Barlow, Cora, was re-elected chairman of the Executive Committee at the 79th annual meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association held at Worland, Wyoming, June 5 and 6. Mr. Taggart succeeds Manville Kendrick as president.

Resolutions adopted urged Congress to enact a bill authorizing the return to the landowners of a 3-percent royalty on total production of minerals to compensate for surface damage; requested the return of a portion of the grazing fees to the National Forest for range improvement purposes; requested the return of money appropriated by Congress for a study of the administration of the Taylor Act lands as originally contemplated by the law.

The convention further urged that state and federal governments adopt sound fiscal policies and stop unnecessary spending; urged draft boards to defer essential farm and ranch laborers. The convention adopted a resolution calling attention to the fact that the roll-back, announced by Administration Director Mike DiSalle, was supposed to save housewives \$700,000,000 on their yearly meat bill, but actually advanced meat prices approximately 10 percent on May 14, thus perpetrating a hoax upon the housewives. They, therefore, resolved that the only way to correct the inequities that OPS has imposed on all segments of our economy, producers, feeders, distributors and consumers, is to eliminate Title 4 of the Price and Wage Stabilization section of the Defense Production Act. They urged the immediate lifting of slaughter quotas imposed upon packers to permit a normal flow of cattle from ranch and feedlot to the consumer.

Cheyenne was selected as the convention city for 1952.

Oklahoma Shorthorn Field Day

THE Annual Oklahoma Shorthorn Field Day will be held at the animal husbandry department at Stillwater on July 20. The program will include a type demonstration, and a judging contest for 4-H Club members, F.F.A. students and adults.

The luncheon will be in charge of Clay Potts.

Speakers on the program will include Jack Deason, president of the Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders Association, and Les Mathers, Mason City, Illinois.

Demonstrations on feeding and fitting for show and sale, herd records, hoof trimming and horn training will be given by Orville DeWall and other members of the animal husbandry staff. The inspection of the College Shorthorn herd will conclude the program.



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FOR SALE: POCO JET, a registered two-year-old Quarter Horse stallion, by Poco Bueno and A Pretty Boy mare. Well broken. Price \$650.00. Might consider selling half interest in this horse to some one who would train and show him. See or write Wilburn Cross, Stoneburg, Texas.

REGISTERED QUARTER HORSES AND PALOMINOS—Featuring the get and service of RATTLER NQHB 1656, AQHA 5340; by DODGER, by HARMON BAKER, by PETER MCUE. Write for price lists. Walter M. Daggett, Route 6, Franklin, Texas.

WANTED—Pasture for ten horses. Luther Cameron, Hempstead, Texas.

FOR SALE—A trained roping horse, brown gelding, weight 1100 lbs.; height 14-2 hands. J. M. York, Box 51, Turnersville, Texas.

FOR SALE—Some lovely Tennessee Walking Horses from one to eight years old. Used by women and children. Walk and canter. Priced most reasonably. E. K. Thomas, P. O. Box 196, Paris, Ky.

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REGISTERED red Brahman bulls; registered gray Brahman bulls; one's to four's—Dr. T. M. Neal, Wharton, Texas.

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Roping saddles, 14 inch, Crosby tree, made of buffalo hide. Wrong side out or stamped. \$101.00, as advertised at \$135.00 by others.

Fully tanned buffalo robes, \$35.00 up. Leather jackets, long fringe, any color, any size, \$25.00 up. Elk skin moccasins \$2.75 per pr. pp.

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It would be a happy situation if we could report to you that we are representing numerous bargains in ranches. If the purchasing power of the dollar continues to decline over the next few years as it has in the past, then the ranches we have for sale are all bargains.

We cannot dictate the asking price for ranches, all we can do as we have in the past by a lot of time and work make certain that what we are representing are the best comparative buys. Probably we do not know every ranch for sale in New Mexico and adjoining States, but it is our belief that, taken as a whole, we have inspected and are familiar with more ranches than any other similar firm.

Even if we do not have what you want, our knowledge of what is available for purchase, present and past prices as well as a comprehensive knowledge of the comparative virtues and liabilities of all sections is information we will gladly give and certainly to your interest in your approach to a final purchase.

Willis Stewart Realty Company

Room 260, Korber Building,
Albuquerque, New Mexico

3400-ACRE ranch in Corvett County, 75% black land, well watered, excellent views. \$58.00 an acre. Box 7-L, The Cattleman.

WANT THREE BIG RANCHES

From around \$100,000 to around \$500,000. Immediate inspection. Owners write:

BOB MANUEL, Colorado, Texas.

COLORADO RANCH
800 COW UNIT

10,120 acres in South Park. On paved highway, 12 miles from good town. 7,520 acres deeded; 2,600 acres State and Taylor lease. Forest permit for 270 head. 1,000 acres of choice native hay. Early priority, private decree water right on South Fork of South Platte River which flows through ranch. Excellent fishing and hunting. Springs and running water in all pastures and corrals. Improvements include a new bungalow with 4 bedrooms and bath; 6-room foreman's house, bunk house. Horse barn with mow; calf barn, machine shed and shop. Many other splendid improvements. Telephone and electricity. School bus service to grade and high school. Taxes \$850. Priced to include all having machinery and equipment. Pictures and additional information on request.

THE HAIGLER REALTY CO.

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COME TO MISSISSIPPI

Low Taxes, No Personal Taxes. Raise Cattle Cheaper in Mississippi. We have listed for sale several land opportunities with desirable improvements at attractive prices. Detailed information upon request.

WYMAN REALTY COMPANY

Henry Clay Hotel Building
West Point, Mississippi

SOUTH DAKOTA — 5,000-acre improved ranch with 2,360 acres leased, good grass, water, 250 acres in cultivation, close to school, modern house, running stream, will handle 250 head cattle. Price \$12.00 per acre, part terms.

L. C. LARSON & SON
Chadron, Nebraska

FOR SALE

Ranches, timberland, cut-over land, Arkansas Section Red River Delta.

FOSTER-ELLIS REALTY CO.

Hope, Arkansas

MONTANA RANCH FOR SALE BY OWNER

One of the best stock ranches in southeastern Montana. 5000 acres deeded, 1000 acres leased. Year around carrying capacity, estimated by U. S. Soil Conservation Service, 365 head 250 acre crop and hay land, 300 acres crested wheat grass. Well watered with live water, more than 25 running springs, 9 reservoirs, 1 well. Fair buildings. Fenced and cross-fenced with good 4 and 5 wire fences. Plenty of shelter. 300,000 ft. saw timber. Plenty of corral poles and fence posts. This is one of the oldest established ranches in early days and has always been a real money-maker. Priced for quick sale at \$10.00 per acre for deeded land. Good terms, immediate possession. Contact Bob Miller, Ismay, Mont.

NEBRASKA RANCH

15,000 acres with excellent improvements, 4 miles of running stream, wet hay meadow on U. S. highway.

L. C. LARSON & SON
Chadron, Nebraska

RANCHES—FARM LANDS

MONTANA

5,800-acre improved Powder River ranch with 2,000 a. lease, handle 300 cows. 130 a. alfalfa, 250 a. cultivation. 5-room modern house, fair out-buildings, good water, grass and hay, equipment and hay tools included. Price \$20.00 per acre, liberal terms.

L. C. LARSON & SON
Chadron, Nebr.

FLORIDA CATTLE RANCH for sale, 4115 acres in central Florida. 30 miles north of Tampa. 7 miles of highway frontage. All fenced and cross-fenced. 1500 acres improved grasses. Stocked with 700 head of cattle. Fully equipped. Owner, Route 2, Box 74-D, Dade City, Florida.

4300-ACRE COLORADO RANCH—3520 acres deeded, 800 acres lease. Watered from wells, reservoirs and spring. Terrain from level to rolling. Grama grass. Fenced and cross-fenced. Good improvements, new, RFA, mail route. Located 20 miles north of the Arkansas River. Price \$18.00 per acre for deeded, 20% down. A. V. SNOD-GRASS, HUGO, COLO.

1,000 HEAD
HEREFORDS

Together with 14,000 acres deeded, 5,000 acres of State Leases and 50,000 acres of Taylor land controlled by the ranch. Permit for 650 cows and 2,000 sheep, 2 complete sets of improvements. 400 acres irrigated hay, some land in oats and barley. Located in A-1 winter country with very little feeding, altitude around 6,000 feet. Excellent water rights. Will include ranch, 460 cattle, around 300 tons of hay from 1950, and 1,000 bushels of barley for a price of \$500,000. This ranch is near Colorado-Wyoming line in a good cattle and sheep country. Good fishing and hunting on property. Terms and possession.

1,500 ANGUS CATTLE

Plus a good supporting ranch within 3½ hours' drive from Denver. High-class modern improvements for owner, and 3 tenant houses. This ranch will carry 1,500 cattle the year round with plenty of hay, grass and water. A good swift trout stream through ranch with old deeded water rights for 4,000 acres of hay land in addition to 3,200 acres of excellent pasture. Will sell ranch, livestock and equipment at rock bottom price with possession. Complete details on request.

1,350 HEREFORD COWS

Heifers, steers and calves, together with 15,000 acres of deeded land and 3,500 acres of Taylor leased land, 2,000 acres irrigated meadow, hay capacity 2,000 tons, 2,500 acres irrigated pasture, water rights sufficient for 5,000 acres. Swift trout stream through ranch, 240 acres reservoir. 2 sets of improvements, loading chutes, stock pens, etc. This ranch is about 125 miles from Denver over major highway. Near RR shipping point. Price complete with ranch, cattle and equipment, \$515,000. Terms and possession. For further information on the above ranches or on ranches to meet your requirements, write, wire or call us.

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Special offering 6,500 acres, 5,000 acres rich valley land, 1,500 acres cultivation. This year's crop rental can be \$50,000.00. 1,600 acres in three special leveled lakes to kill timber with ample water and can be drained later making the finest pasture or cultivation for the future. Records over bale of cotton to the acre as rich as Texas offers in the land of the Trinity. Seven miles of well protected levees and leveed lakes. Owner has purchased and retired levee bonds—land clear. Twenty-one tenant houses good to poor. Needs 500 cattle on the ranch today with grass to spare. A real farm, stockfarm and ranch set-up with many and varied potentials. Oil on several sides. One-half owner's mineral goes with the sale and returning mineral beginning 1953, all split fifty-fifty between buyer and seller. Oil development planned for 1953. Several flowing artesian wells and river irrigation available. Valuable large timber, three small lakes and a fish hatchery. There is no better land of greater potential offered in Texas today. The price is \$55.00 per acre. We have shown much land not as good for even twice the price. Liberal terms and some trade might be considered. The 1,600 acres now in lakes which could be increased to 3,000 acres if desired is comparable and can surpass the Dow Chemical fishing and hunting lakes, even better since it is fed by flowing artesian wells and with the fish hatchery. This is a great opportunity for an oil company, a large organization or club of men or a private individual seeking a real paying investment which is rarely surpassed in value offering greater opportunity and potential.

And, we feature lakes, large and small, far and near in cooperation with Realtors throughout Texas. Trades a specialty up or down. Advise details. Wire, Phone, Contact—

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The Cattleman

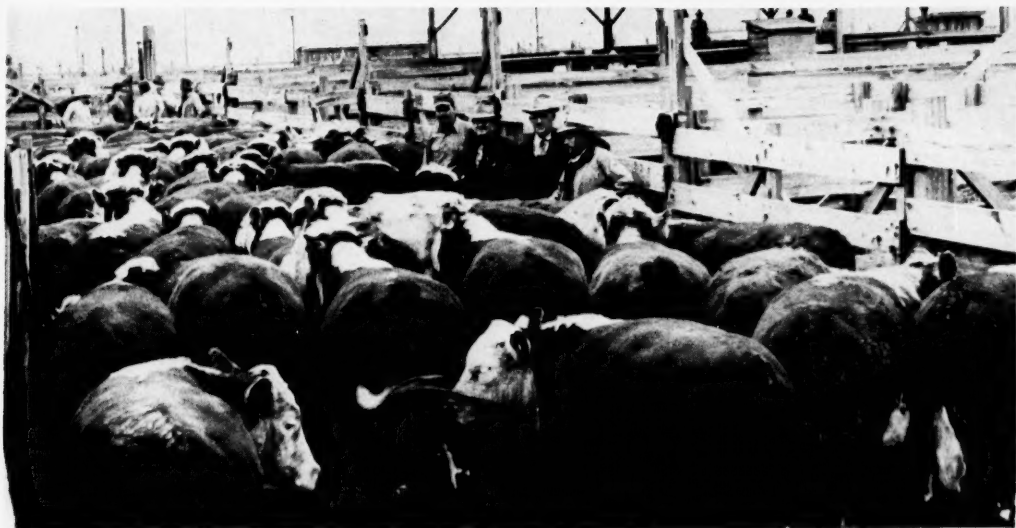
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O. L. DAVIS, Sheriff of Petersburg, Illinois, and Otto Neumann recently sold 78 steers at \$36.75. The steers weighed 1074 pounds, with 67 grading choice and 11 grading good. The sale was made by Cassidy Commission Company steer salesman Ches Hallows at National Stockyards, Illinois. After the sale of their cattle, Davis and Neumann had this to say of the transaction: “THANKS for getting us in on an extremely good market. The cattle brought over \$1.00 a hundred more than we figured in price and also weighed a good deal more than we had expected. We realized while watching you work the sale out that we had

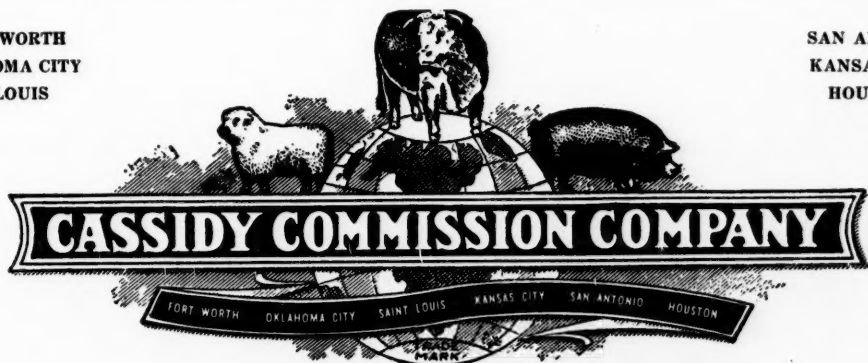
our cattle in strong hands and know we got the full strength of the market. Thanks again for a good job well done.”

Owners Davis and Neumann with steer salesman Ches Hallows and his son, Leo, are pictured above.

We are happy to announce that George R. Jones and his son, Dick, have joined our force at Oklahoma City. Dyke Souter, formerly of our Oklahoma City office, has moved to Fort Worth, where he is on the cattle sales force.

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